

2002

California's Five Year Infrastructure Plan



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2002 California's Five Year Infrastructure Plan

April 30, 2002

Dear Governor:

I am pleased to submit to you the "2002 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan" you asked the Department of Finance to compile in coordination with state agencies and departments pursuant to the requirements of Assembly Bill 1473, Chapter 606, Statutes of 1999.

Blessed with the bounty of an economic expansion over the last several years, under your leadership this Administration has made significant progress in making infrastructure investment a high funding priority, with major one-time capital expenditures in transportation, parks, water, and other improvements that will enrich the quality of life for Californians and provide the foundation for a strong economy.

The "2002 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan" builds on this progress by identifying facilities needs reported by departments as driven by program needs based on a multi-year view of their missions and objectives. Further, the plan estimates the costs of these facilities, specifies sources of funding, and assesses the impact of funding these facilities needs on the State's debt position. This plan will serve as an important framework for policymakers to understand the factors that drive facilities needs when deciding how best to maximize resources among competing demands for infrastructure investments.

I wish to acknowledge the tireless efforts over the last year by the Capital Outlay staff of the Department of Finance in coordinating with state agencies and departments to prepare this first annual five-year plan. Their conscientious dedication to the completion of this plan has resulted in a valuable blueprint to guide long-term State infrastructure investment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "B. Timothy Gage". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

B. Timothy Gage

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Executive Summary

An investment in infrastructure is an investment in California's future. The State's schools, universities, transportation systems, water systems, public safety facilities, and natural resources are the framework for the individual and collective quality of life enjoyed by Californians. Without a strong framework, both the private and public sectors of the economy will falter, and our quality of life will be at risk.

This document, the 2002 California's Five Year Infrastructure Plan, lays out a five-year plan for State government's investment in California's infrastructure. This plan was prepared in compliance with Chapter 606, Statutes of 1999 (AB 1473, Hertzberg), the California Infrastructure Planning Act. That legislation requires the Governor to annually submit a proposed five-year infrastructure plan to the Legislature, with the intent that the Legislature will consider the Governor's proposal and adopt a five-year infrastructure plan for the State. This plan focuses on State government-owned facilities, with a few exceptions. The three major exceptions are provided for in Chapter 606 and include State funding for K-12 schools, community colleges, and local transportation systems.

Housing is another category of infrastructure which was specifically not included in Chapter 606, primarily because the State does not own or construct any housing outside of migrant worker centers. However, housing represents a category of infrastructure that is so critical to the well being of Californians and vital to its economy, that this Administration supports the \$2.1 billion housing bond (SB 1227, Chapter 26, Statutes of 2002) on the November 2002 ballot.

This is the first infrastructure plan prepared pursuant to Chapter 606. It is also the first time an effort has been made to document on a statewide basis the infrastructure needs of the State at the level of detail presented here. This and future plans will enable decision makers to understand the factors that drive facility needs and provide them a framework to decide how best to allocate resources among competing demands for infrastructure investments.

Until this Administration, the State had invested too little in its infrastructure future. Since the 1960s, decades of underinvestment in infrastructure have left the State with large deficits in capacity and deferred maintenance. The reverse of this trend has occurred in several infrastructure categories, but nowhere is the historic commitment to infrastructure of this Administration, the Legislature and California's voters more clear than in transportation. The Governor and Legislature's commitment of \$6.8 billion in General Fund resources to the Transportation Congestion Relief Plan and Transportation Investment Fund, voter approval of \$1.5 billion per year in General Fund resources to Proposition 42 transportation investments (as of 2008), and billions of dollars in local transportation sales tax initiatives throughout the State demonstrate this shift in priority.

Several reports prepared over the last two decades have called attention to the importance of a sound infrastructure and documented an underinvestment across a wide range of needs. However, providing funding to meet California's infrastructure needs is a matter of setting priorities. The plan presented here is consistent with the actions of the

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first three years of the Administration to re-establish infrastructure investment as a funding priority.

Prospectively, the infrastructure plan proposes spending \$56 billion over the next five years. This is 61 percent more than the \$34.7 billion that was provided for infrastructure over the last **ten** years. Comparing the average annual funding during the two periods, the plan proposes to increase infrastructure funding more than three fold. The plan includes:

- ◆ \$27.7 billion for transportation
- ◆ \$14.9 billion for K-12 schools
- ◆ \$5.4 billion for higher education
- ◆ \$2.4 billion to increase the supply, quality and management of water
- ◆ \$1.5 billion for natural resource and environmental protection
- ◆ \$1.1 billion for public safety

Funding this infrastructure investment will be achieved by using a mix of fund sources, including the General Fund, State special funds, federal funds, and bond financing. The table below illustrates this mix of funding sources.

**Funding Sources to Implement the Five-Year Plan
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
General Fund	\$43,896	\$219,244	\$273,130	\$527,766	\$492,378	\$1,556,414
Special Fund	\$2,225,057	\$2,880,164	\$2,916,001	\$3,031,887	\$3,305,433	\$14,358,542
Bond Fund	\$5,975,560	\$3,855,701	\$3,931,284	\$3,806,474	\$3,560,861	\$21,129,880
Lease Revenue	\$974,366	\$981,089	\$647,335	\$74,208	\$501,555	\$3,178,553
Federal Funds	\$2,351,765	\$2,768,136	\$2,767,536	\$2,814,536	\$2,862,536	\$13,564,509
Other	\$99,077	\$290,774	\$431,793	\$704,825	\$719,646	\$2,246,115
Total	\$11,669,721	\$10,995,108	\$10,967,079	\$10,959,696	\$11,442,409	\$56,034,013

Part of this funding would come from proposed new general obligation bond authorizations over the next three election cycles in 2002, 2004, and 2006. In total, the plan assumes an additional \$40 billion in new bond authorizations over that time period. (Of this new authority, \$19.3 billion is not included in this five-year plan either because it will be used for purposes other than State infrastructure—such as support for local parks, and housing—or because it will be expended outside the period covered by the plan.) Despite the significant role bonds play in funding the plan, the proposed financing structure will keep the State within the bounds of a prudent debt level.

Significant components of the plan are outlined below:

K-12 Schools

The State's future lies in its children, and their future lies in their education. California's 1,047 school districts serve over six million students in grades kindergarten through 12 (K-12). That K-12 school population will increase on average by 30,000 per year over the next five years, reaching a total of 6.25 million students. Compounded by the continual aging of existing facilities and use of new technology for teaching, the need for school construction and modernization funding is great. Over the next three election cycles the administration supports \$25 billion in new bond authority to meet this school facilities need. Of this amount, \$15 billion is proposed for expenditure over the next five years to invest in our children and the State's future. Combined with matching local funding, this amount is roughly equivalent to building 760 new elementary schools, 150 middle schools, and 470 high schools, and modernizing another 3,200 schools.

Higher Education

Collectively, California's public institutions of higher education constitute the largest and one of the most prestigious higher education systems in the world. The University of California (UC), California State University, and California Community Colleges together provide instruction to over two million students. They operate 139 campuses encompassing some 11,000 buildings covering 133 million square feet. The plan proposes \$5.4 billion over the next five years to continue the State's commitment to higher education. To accommodate a projected increase in enrollment of some 300,000 students, \$2.4 billion is included to increase the capacity of the higher education institutions, including the continuing development of the new UC Merced campus. Another \$3 billion is provided to correct infrastructure deficiencies, including significant seismic upgrading and facilities modernization. This funding will continue this Administration's strong commitment to higher education, which is best exemplified by the bold 2000 initiative to establish four world-class institutes to conduct cutting-edge research in science and technology. The State's investment in these Institutes of Science and Innovation totals \$400 million and, through a unique public/private partnership, UC is securing matching funds in excess of two-to-one. These institutes position California to maintain its premier standing in science and technology, and build the needed technological foundation for future competitiveness and economic growth. The institutes will draw together the best UC scientists, engineers, and students in exploring the critical frontiers of communications, information technology, health sciences, and the emerging field of nanosciences.

Transportation

The State's transportation system is the conveyor belt that keeps our economy moving. An efficient transportation system delivers people to their jobs, raw materials to manufacturers, and products to market. This Administration has made a strong commitment to a connected, multi-modal system which offers safe, efficient mobility options for people and goods. The highway and bridge program is the core of the state network. California has the most extensive highway system in the country. Caltrans builds and operates more than 50,000 miles of lanes over 15,000 miles of highways in California. There are over 12,000 bridges on State roadways and an additional 12,200 bridges owned by local governments. However, modal choice is a cornerstone of the Administration's transporta-

tion policy, which is why the Transportation Congestion Relief Program made over 60% of its commitments to rail and transit projects. Transit is also a vital component of the State's transportation system, with more than 1.1 billion total transit passenger trips annually. Ensuring that our highways can handle the traffic of an ever-growing state efficiently and safely is fundamental to maintaining the vigor of the commerce. The plan proposes \$27.7 billion for transportation improvements. This unprecedented five-year total consists of funding provided through both the State Transportation Improvement Program and the Traffic Congestion Relief Act of 2000. These funds are programmed for both state and local transportation infrastructure needs including the following major categories:

- ◆ State Highway Operations and Protection Plan (maintenance) \$7.7 billion
- ◆ Local Assistance \$5.5 billion
- ◆ STIP projects (both regional and interregional capacity projects) \$3.5 billion
- ◆ Transportation Congestion Relief Program \$6.8 billion

Hundreds of additional transportation improvement and expansion projects will be completed with this funding.

Since 1999, the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans') investments (budget) have increased by more than 50 percent—from approximately \$6.3 billion to over \$10 billion this year.

In 1999, there was \$4.3 billion in transportation improvements (projects) under construction. By the end of 2002, there will be \$7 billion worth of improvements under construction—more than at any other time in California history. At the end of 2002, one in every five miles of California's highways will be under improvement.

This Administration has placed a renewed focus on promoting a connected, multimodal person and goods movement system. The State network is anchored by the core highway and bridge program. And, it is supplemented by historic investments for a dependable transit and rail system. Public transit carries over 1.2 billion passengers a year in California, seven times the number of annual airline passengers at the State's 14 largest airports according to the Surface Transportation Policy Project. In addition, the system includes three of the five busiest intercity rail corridors in the nation (Pacific Surfliner, San Joaquin, and Capital Corridor) and the single fastest growing corridor (Capitol Corridor). The growth in transit ridership, which has outpaced the national average in each of the past two years, and in ridership on the State's intercity rail system exemplifies the wisdom of such investments.

The Governor's Transportation Congestion Relief Plan (TCRP) and Transportation Investment Fund (enacted in AB 2928, SB 1662, and SB 406 Chapters 91, 656, and 92, respectively, Statutes of 2000), developed in cooperation with local, regional, and private transportation officials and stakeholders throughout the state, will finance 141 rail, transit, and highway projects. The TCRP is the single largest transportation appropriation in California history.

Natural Resources

Our State's natural resources are world-renowned. California boasts 1,100 miles of coastline, 265 park units covering 1.3 million acres, and 225 wildlife and ecological reserves covering nearly a million acres. The plan proposes \$3.9 billion of which \$953 million is from Proposition 40 to enhance and protect California's natural resources. Included in the \$3.9 billion is \$2.2 billion to support the ongoing implementation of the CALFED program, which will increase the supply and quality of water for agriculture, urban users, and wildlife. The State's protection from devastating floods and wildfires will be increased by the use of another \$220 million for flood control projects and \$252 million for facilities supporting the State's firefighting capability. In addition, thousands of additional acres will be acquired and restored with \$1.2 billion included in the plan for wildlife habitat, open space, parks, and public access to the coast.

Public Safety

Fundamental to the State's quality of life is ensuring the protection of its citizenry from crime. That protection has resulted in the need to incarcerate 162,000 individuals in 33 adult prisons, 11 institutions for youthful offenders, 42 camps, and 4 correctional hospitals. In addition, to ensure the 6,700 California Highway Patrol officers who patrol 104,000 miles of roadway have appropriate support there are over 140 offices to house communication centers for dispatch operators, provide evidence storage for criminal cases and ensure that appropriate training facilities are available for the officers. The plan proposes \$1.1 billion to enhance this protection. Of this amount, \$985 million is proposed to continue the ongoing rehabilitation of the State's aging adult correctional facilities and ensuring they have adequate incarceration capacity. Because of significant challenges in delivering mental health treatment to adult offenders, \$350 million of this funding is for construction of new mental health treatment facilities. Another \$70 million is included to improve security at the State's youth correctional facilities because of the increase in the proportion of violent youthful offenders. To help solve crimes and ensure justice, \$85 million is proposed for a new Department of Justice forensics lab and a new statewide DNA lab.

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Introduction

Earlier this year, the Commission on Building for the 21st Century, a 48-member independent body established by Governor Gray Davis, released its report "Invest for California". In that report, the Commission issued a call to action for California to meet the state's significant infrastructure needs. The Commission found that "Infrastructure investment is absolutely fundamental to meeting the challenges of growth and changing needs in today's economy and society. Strategic infrastructure investments will enable us to achieve economic, environmental, and quality of life goals concurrently." The Commission pointed out that there have been many reports about infrastructure during the past two decades and that all of them have called attention to the importance of infrastructure and documented an underinvestment across a wide range of needs.

In the past three years, the Governor, Legislature, business and labor sectors, and the voters have recognized this underinvestment and acted to reverse that trend. Billions of additional dollars have been approved to pay for sorely needed improvements in our schools, transportation systems, water systems, and to protect thousands of acres of wildlife habitat, and enhance park, coastal access, and open space opportunities so important to the quality of life in California. The Commission also recognized the significance of housing, which was included as a separate infrastructure category. However, as the Commission points out, these recent years of accomplishment must be just a beginning: "In order for our quality of life to be improved and expanded to all Californians, there is no choice but to redouble our efforts and lay the groundwork for...prosperity. "We must, they said," maintain the infrastructure that we have, use technology and innovative strategies to fully utilize existing capacity and then, of course, build more infrastructure to meet the needs of the people and the needs for government to serve them."

The Commission goes on to note "...the responsibility of planning and financing California's infrastructure does not rest solely with the State. Rather, it is shared by the State and its partners, including regional and local agencies, the federal government, and the private and philanthropic sectors."

The purpose of the five-year infrastructure plan presented here is to layout a framework for State government's share of the responsibility to invest in California's infrastructure future. The plan was prepared in compliance with Chapter 606, Statutes of 1999 (AB 1473, Hertzberg), the California Infrastructure Planning Act. That legislation requires the Governor to annually submit a proposed five-year infrastructure plan to the Legislature, with the intent that the Legislature will consider the Governor's proposal and adopt a five-year infrastructure plan for the State. The plan focuses on State government-owned facilities, but also addresses—as required by AB 1473—three areas in which the state provides substantial funding to local governments for public infrastructure: K-12 schools, community colleges, and local transportation funding, to the extent it is included as part of the State Transportation Improvement Program or the Transportation Congestion Relief Plan and Transportation Investment Fund. Though not specified in AB 1473, the plan also includes funding provided by the State for non-State infrastructure in two other program areas: CALFED and the Lake Tahoe Environmental Improvement Plan.

These two exceptions are included as if they were State infrastructure because the infrastructure funded by the programs, while not State-owned, is inter-twined program-matically with State infrastructure and the State is instrumental in defining the projects that will be supported. (For details on these programs, see Section four.)

Specifically, AB 1473 directs that the Governor's proposed plan shall contain the following information for the five years it covers:

- (A) (1) Identification of new, rehabilitated, modernized, improved, or renovated infrastructure requested by State agencies to fulfill their responsibilities and objectives as identified in the strategic plans that they are required to prepare pursuant to Section 11816 of the Government Code.
(2) Aggregate funding for transportation as identified in the four-year State Transportation Improvement Program Estimate prepared pursuant to Sections 14524 and 14525 of the Government Code.
(3) Infrastructure needs for kindergarten through grade 12 public schools necessary to accommodate increased enrollment, class size reduction, and school modernization.
(4) The instructional and instructional support facilities needs for the University of California, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges.
- (B) The estimated cost of providing the infrastructure identified in (A).
- (C) A proposal for funding the infrastructure identified in (A), subject to the following criteria:
 - (1) If the funding proposal does not recommend funding the entirety of the infrastructure identified in (A), then the proposal shall specify the criteria and priorities used to select the infrastructure it does propose to fund.
 - (2) The funding proposal shall identify its sources of funding and may include, but is not limited to, the General Fund, State special funds, federal funds, General Obligation bonds, lease revenue bonds, and installment purchases. If the plan proposes the issuance of new State debt, it shall evaluate the impact of that debt on the state's existing overall debt position.
 - (3) The funding proposal is not required to recommend specific projects for funding, but may instead recommend the type and quantity of infrastructure to be funded in order to meet programmatic objectives that shall be identified in the proposal.

This is the first infrastructure plan prepared pursuant to AB 1473, and it differs significantly from any effort made previously to document and plan for the State's infrastructure needs. Before this effort, the State had not attempted to plan its infrastructure future in any comprehensive way. In prior years, the Department of Finance had produced an annual Capital Outlay and Infrastructure Report that attempted to capture the ten-year facilities needs of State departments and the State's ability to fund those needs. While an important effort to look toward the future, those reports differed significantly from this plan in that they did not propose specific funding to meet specific needs identified by departments. In addition, much of the information that was submitted by State agencies to the Department of Finance for inclusion in its report was cursory or generalized. In

this plan, a substantial effort has been made to be more precise and specific about future capital needs, and a proposal is put forward for funding those needs.

Despite the attempt to be more thorough and specific about both needs and funding, this plan contains gaps that will be improved upon in future plans. Two factors are especially prominent in fostering these gaps, the scarcity of resources and experience within departments to do long-range planning, and uncertainty as to the future direction of some programs that drive capital outlay needs.

In this first attempt to prepare a comprehensive infrastructure plan, it became apparent that many departments have not been doing long-range assessments of their capital outlay needs. Although some agencies with expansive capital investments, such as the University of California and the California State University, have substantial internal systems for monitoring and planning their capital needs, other departments have relatively few or no systems of this type. Some do not even have a complete inventory of their existing facilities and an assessment of the functional capabilities and deficiencies of those facilities. Lacking such "base" infrastructure data, it is difficult for a department to calculate its future needs. Consequently, some departments were only able to report needs that they could identify *at this time*. In several cases, departments are in the process of conducting facilities needs assessments, but those assessments were not complete at the time of the preparation of this plan. Future infrastructure plans will have more complete data from these departments and thus provide a more complete picture of infrastructure needs. This plan identifies departments in which such assessments are underway.

Another factor complicating the planning process is uncertainty about the future direction of some programs that drive infrastructure needs. The purpose of infrastructure is to enable the delivery of a program or activity. Before infrastructure needs can be determined, the program goals and operating environment must first be determined. For example, the need for State facilities for the developmentally disabled is driven both by caseload and the Administration policy of providing care through community placements whenever it is feasible and in the best interest of the consumer. If a policy decision were made to accelerate the rate of community placements, then the need for State facilities would correspondingly decrease. Similarly, the need for field offices for the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) will be greatly affected by the extent to which future DMV services will be provided on-line over the Internet. And, for instance, transportation infrastructure needs will be greatly affected by the extent to which technology and other innovations can increase the efficiency of existing or new capacity. In other words, policy choices and the mode of program delivery drive infrastructure needs. For some departments, the future direction of policies and programs affecting their infrastructure needs is uncertain. In these cases, the plan may either have excluded a potential need for infrastructure or assumed one policy course over another, even though no final policy decisions have been made on the subject. The plan identifies the instances in which this occurs.

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The Methodology Behind the Plan and the Structure of this Report

The Department of Finance (DOF) was tasked with coordinating the development of the Governor's proposed five-year infrastructure plan. To provide support to the agencies and departments of State government, DOF briefed Cabinet Members, Agency Secretaries, Department Directors, and Assistant Directors on the requirements in AB 1473. DOF also conducted numerous workshops, attended by all levels of departmental staff, to discuss policy and program issues and to obtain feedback for development of the five-year plan. In addition, DOF created a manual of procedures that documented a step-by-step process to establish a level of consistency as departments carried out their reporting responsibilities under AB 1473.

Six steps were laid out for departments to follow in the preparation of their five-year plan:

- 1. Determine total infrastructure need over the five-year period.** To accomplish this first step, departments had to determine (a) what **type** of services they will be providing during the next five years, (b) what **level** of service, and (c) what infrastructure is necessary to support that type and level of service. This determination of need was not to be a "wish list", but a realistic assessment of what will be expected of the department in the performance of its mandates. Generally, departments were to assume a continuation of the same level and type of service they are providing now, as modified by projected increases in workload and statutory directives to change their current services. If a department identified a specific issue that could not be addressed by assuming the present service configuration, for a policy decision was made on how to proceed.
- 2. Determine baseline infrastructure capacity.** In this step, departments had to answer the question "To what extent can the department's existing infrastructure accommodate the need identified in step 1?" Departments were required to inventory existing facilities and assess their capacity to handle current and future demands for the infrastructure necessary to support departmental mandates.
- 3. Calculate "net need".** Subtracting the existing capacity identified in step 2 from the total need determined in step 1 resulted in the identification of an infrastructure "net need".
- 4. Identify alternatives for meeting net need.** In this step, departments had to explore realistic (and possibly creative) means of meeting the net need identified in step 3 to ensure that the most efficient and effective solution was selected. Changing program requirements to reduce need, co-locating with similar programs to share resources, and using alternative means of service delivery such as the Internet, are examples of some alternatives departments might have considered.
- 5. Develop a proposed plan.** Based on the assessment conducted in step 4, departments were to prepare a comprehensive plan to meet their infrastructure needs. To the extent practical, the plan was to be project-specific. For the future years of a department's plan, it may have been impractical to identify a specific project that would meet projected needs because of the many uncertainties of future projects,

such as acquiring a site for a project. Nevertheless, the department was required to articulate the need in a tangible fashion, such as describing the capacity or functionality of the infrastructure that will have to be available, even if a specific facility could not be described. Finally, the proposed plan was to include an estimate of its cost and timeframe for its implementation.

Each plan was to be accompanied by an evaluation of the consequences of not addressing identified needs, and an articulation of what benefits would accrue as a result of implementation of the proposed plan. To the extent practical, this was to be broken down to the project level, as well as summarized at a statewide level.

To facilitate the compilation and comparison of infrastructure needs across departments, DOF developed a list of categories into which the projects within five-year plans would be grouped. These Major Program Categories, as more fully defined in Appendix A-5.1, are as follows:

- ◆ **Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies**
- ◆ **Facility/Infrastructure Modernization**
- ◆ **Workload Space Deficiencies**
- ◆ **Enrollment/Caseload/Population (E/C/P)**
- ◆ **Environmental Restoration**
- ◆ **Program Delivery Changes**
- ◆ **Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration**
- ◆ **Public Access and Recreation**

Upon submission of departments' five-year plans, DOF analyzed the plans and met with departments to discuss outstanding issues and resolve any apparent inconsistencies or omissions. DOF also evaluated the availability of funding sources to finance the identified infrastructure needs. Finally, needs and priorities were compared to funding availability, and recommendations were formulated for the specific components of the proposed five-year plan.

This document presents the departments' five-year infrastructure needs and the Governor's proposed plan for funding the State's future infrastructure. In Section Four, mission descriptions are provided for each department that identified infrastructure needs, and the departments are presented in the same order that they appear in the Governor's Budget. Following the mission description for each department, there is a narrative summary of the department's existing facilities and a description of the programmatic factors that drive the need for the department's infrastructure. Next, the five-year needs are summarized narratively and presented in a table organized by the major program categories established by DOF. Finally, for each department, a proposal is presented for funding its infrastructure needs over the next five years. Section Four concludes with two lengthy tables. One is a project-specific listing of the needs identified by departments. The other is a detailed listing by department of the projects and funding proposed in the plan.

Section Five of the document summarizes the totality of the five-year plan and puts it in historical context. The Section provides a summary list of the amount of funding proposed for each department and the sources of funding for the plan. The section also discusses the mix of pay-as-you-go funding and long-term financing as well as the mix of General Fund, special funds, federal funds, and bond funds employed in the plan.

This section is followed by a series of appendices that provide more detailed information about various subjects discussed in the main body of the document.

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Infrastructure Needs and Proposed Funding by Agency and Department

Legislative, Judicial, and Executive

This category of departments includes the Legislature, the Judicial branch, as well as the Governor's Offices of Emergency Services and Planning and Research. In addition, the constitutional offices of the Department of Justice, the Secretary of State, the State Controller, the State Treasurer, and the Lieutenant Governor, are included in this category. Finally the Department of Insurance, while not constitutional, is an elected office and reflected organizationally in this category of departments.

While the responsibility of these departments cover many governmental functions, some of these departments, boards, commissions, and offices do not require capital outlay programs, thus, will not be addressed in the five-year plan. Those entities that did submit five-year plans include the following:

- ◆ The Judicial Branch
- ◆ Department of Justice
- ◆ Office of Emergency Services

Judicial Branch

The Judicial Branch of California state government is governed by the Judicial Council. The Judicial Council, chaired by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is the governing body that provides policy guidelines to the California courts. The Judicial Council is composed of 27 members:

- ◆ Chief Justice
- ◆ 14 judges appointed by the Chief Justice (one associate justice of the Supreme Court, three justice of the Courts of Appeal, and ten trial court judges)
- ◆ Four attorney members appointed by the State Bar Board of Governors
- ◆ One member from each house of the Legislature

The Council performs its functions with the support of its staff agency, the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC).

Local trial courts are the initial point of contact between California's population and the judicial system. These courts, funded by the State and operated by local court officers and employees, determine the facts of a particular case and initially decide the applicable law. Courts of Appeal review trial court interpretation and application of the law, but are not empowered to review the trial courts' factual findings. Funded by the State, the appellate court functions more simply, without the complications of parties, witnesses, court reporters, and juries. Lawyers generally are the only individuals present,

and hearings typically take no more than a few days per month, focusing on oral arguments, written briefs, and court records. The Supreme Court, the highest California court, has jurisdiction in proceedings for extraordinary relief, reviews cases previously decided by the Courts of Appeal, and reviews those cases in which a trial court has imposed a death sentence.

The Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act of 1997 (AB 233, Chapter 850, Statutes of 1997) transferred responsibility for funding trial court operations from the counties to the State and established a Task Force to identify facility needs and possible funding alternatives. In October 2001, the Task Force submitted its final report, which recommends that the State assume full responsibility for all existing court facilities within three years by either obtaining title to the property or leasing the property. The Task Force concluded that over \$2.8 billion is required to address the current statewide court facility needs, and an additional \$2.0 billion will be required over the next 20 years to fund projected expansion.

In order to mitigate the impact to the General Fund, the Task Force recommends various funding alternatives, including the transfer of funds historically spent by counties to maintain existing court facilities be transferred to the state in perpetuity. Additionally, the use of currently authorized criminal penalties and civil filing surcharges dedicated to courthouse construction costs is recommended as a possible funding alternative. Since the Legislature and the Governor have not yet acted to effectuate the transfer of trial court facilities to the State, this plan does not include those facilities. This exclusion, however, is without prejudice to the outcome of a policy decision on the matter. Issues pending resolution include the division of governance roles and responsibilities among the State, counties, and local trial courts over these facilities, and the timeline for transfer of responsibilities and facilities related funds to the State.

Existing Facilities: The facilities of the Supreme and Appellate courts, which are the fiscal responsibility of the State, encompass not only the public courtroom spaces, but also the justice's chambers and workspace where the justices and their staffs prepare for the proceedings. These facilities also include storage space, training rooms, and conference rooms.

The Supreme Court currently is located within the San Francisco's Civic Center Plaza. The court also maintains small office suites in the Library and Courts Building in Sacramento (2,200 square feet [sf]) and the Ronald Regan State Office Building in Los Angeles (9,600 sf).

The Appellate Courts are organized into six districts, which operate in ten different locations. Only one court is wholly located in a state-owned stand-alone facility with the balance being co-located in other leased or state-owned space.

Drivers of Need: The significant driver of facility needs for courts is the appointment of judges, since space needs are determined largely by the number of judges to be accommodated and their associated staff.

Five-Year Needs: The Judicial Council requested \$31.9 million in the five-year plan to complete the construction of two new courthouses in Fresno and Santa Ana. These courts

have outgrown their leased space, and are already in the acquisition and design phases. The courts are being designed consistent with the guidelines recommended by the Task Force on Court Facilities and adopted by the Judicial Council. The Supreme Court anticipates being able to operate in its existing facilities for the upcoming five-year period; these facilities only need minor renovations to accommodate minimal increases in staff.

Funding Needs Reported by the Judicial Council

(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$18,351	\$13,558	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,909
Total	\$18,351	\$13,558	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,909

Proposal: It is proposed that the entire request of \$31.9 million be funded for the completion of the construction of two courthouses in Fresno and Santa Ana. These courts are currently located in leased space in Fresno and Santa Ana. The leased space does not adequately meet the programmatic needs of the courts.

Proposed Funding for the Judicial Council

(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$31,909	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,909
Total	\$31,909	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,909

Funding Source

Lease Revenue Bonds	\$31,909	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,909
Total	\$31,909	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,909

Office of Emergency Services

The Office of Emergency Services (OES) has 500 employees and a budget of \$59 million. Under authority of the California Emergency Services Act, the OES has responsibility for coordinating emergency services operations statewide during events that threaten lives, property, or the environment. It is responsible for emergency plans and preparedness, mutual aid response, and disaster assistance. The OES coordinates all state emergency services functions with other state, federal, local, and private agencies to ensure the most effective use of resources. In addition, the OES operates the California Specialized Training Institute, which provides training for public safety staff in state, city, county, special district, industry, and volunteer agencies.

Existing Facilities: The OES has just moved into a new state-of-the-art headquarters facility in Sacramento County, which will provide the central point of control during emergency response. In addition, the OES operates a Coastal Region Operations Center in Oakland, a Southern Region Coordination Center at Los Alamitos Air Field, the

California Specialized Training Institute at Camp San Luis Obispo, and various small field offices throughout the state.

Drivers of Need: The drivers of need are requirements of the Essential Services Building Seismic Safety Act of 1996, which requires that buildings designed to be used as a fire station, police station, emergency operations center, California Highway Patrol office, sheriff's office, or emergency communication dispatch center be designed to minimize fire hazards and to resist, as much as practical, the forces of wind and earthquakes. In addition, these emergency services buildings must include sufficient space to accommodate the media and State and federal agency personnel during emergency coordination operations.

Five-Year Needs: The OES requested \$47.6 million over the next five years for construction of a perimeter security fence for the OES Headquarters and Disaster Coordination Center in Sacramento County, construction of a consolidated Southern California Regional Office and Disaster Coordination Center, construction of a Coastal Region Disaster Coordination Center, and construction of a fire and telecommunications shop at the new headquarters facility. It should be noted that OES prepared its plan prior to the events of September 11, 2001. It is unclear at this time whether increased concerns about security will affect the need for OES facilities. This issue will be evaluated in future plans.

The OES reports that neither the Southern Region Disaster Coordination Center at Los Alamitos Air Base nor the Coastal Region Operations Center in Oakland meet the requirements of the Essential Services Act, and therefore should be replaced. The Los Alamitos office is housed in two modular buildings, and the Oakland office is in leased space.

Funding Needs Reported by the Office of Emergency Services (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$902	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$902
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$1,291	\$5,937	\$7,230	\$28,490	\$3,750	\$46,698
Total	\$2,193	\$5,937	\$7,230	\$28,490	\$3,750	\$47,600

Proposal: It is proposed that over the next five years, all but one project included in the OES plan be funded for a total of \$40.8 million. This proposal includes the conceptual need to consolidate and move its Central and Southern California offices to provide a Southern California disaster coordination center.

Of the OES requests, only the fire and telecommunication shop is not proposed for a capital outlay solution because the OES is currently leasing space for this program. While the OES must vacate those facilities because the lease has been canceled, a capital outlay project will not meet the need. The OES must relocate sooner than a project can be constructed. At a minimum, the OES will have to temporarily relocate. Rather than move twice, the OES should locate a facility to lease and enter into a

long-term lease that will meet its needs. Prior to the next lease expiring, the OES should begin planning a move into permanent space.

Although the plan includes a consolidated center in Southern California, the OES should undertake a study of what programs it needs to provide in the Southern California area, complete a programmatic assessment to determine the best strategy to provide services, and the best location(s) for additional/replacement disaster coordination centers.

Proposed Funding for the Office of Emergency Services (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$1,631	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,631
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$0	\$5,610	\$1,360	\$28,490	\$3,750	\$39,210
Total	\$1,631	\$5,610	\$1,360	\$28,490	\$3,750	\$40,841
Funding Source						
General Fund	\$1,631	\$5,610	\$1,360	\$28,490	\$3,750	\$40,841
Total	\$1,631	\$5,610	\$1,360	\$28,490	\$3,750	\$40,841

Department of Justice

Through many diverse programs, the Department of Justice (DOJ) fulfills the responsibilities of the State Attorney General to ensure that the laws of California are uniformly and adequately enforced. In general, the DOJ represents the State in legal actions. In addition, the DOJ performs the following functions:

- ◆ Serves as legal counsel to state officers, boards, commissions, and departments
- ◆ Coordinates efforts to address narcotic enforcement problems
- ◆ Assists local law enforcement in the investigation and analysis of crimes
- ◆ Supports the telecommunications and data processing needs of the state's criminal justice system

The infrastructure that supports these programs consists of office building and forensic labs.

Existing Facilities: The DOJ's headquarters is located in Sacramento with field offices located in Los Angeles, San Francisco and San Diego. The DOJ also operates 12 forensic laboratories, which provide support to various local law enforcement agencies in counties that do not have their own forensic laboratories. Personnel at these facilities are responsible for collecting, analyzing, and comparing physical evidence from crime scenes or persons. Special forensic programs include DNA analysis, latent prints, document analysis, and blood-alcohol analysis. In addition, the DOJ operates the California Criminalistics Institute, a state-of-the-art training and methods development facility serving California's law enforcement community and criminalistics laboratories. The DOJ also operates a statewide DNA laboratory in Berkeley and Richmond.

Drivers of Need: The need for laboratory space is driven by workload growth and program delivery changes. Workload growth is influenced by new laws which require

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that additional crime scenes, suspects, and evidence be subject to specific forensic testing. Program delivery changes due to technology changes result in the need for facilities.

Five-Year Needs: The DOJ requested a total of \$86.8 million to meet its five-year infrastructure needs. The department requested \$13.1 million for construction of the Santa Barbara Laboratory, remodeling of 7,500 sf in Sacramento for its legal division, and acquisition of land and development of preliminary plans for a new statewide DNA laboratory. The department requested \$73.7 million in future years for final design and construction of the DNA laboratory.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Justice (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Program Delivery Changes	\$13,098	\$2,700	\$71,000	\$0	\$0	\$86,798
Total	\$13,098	\$2,700	\$71,000	\$0	\$0	\$86,798

Proposal: It is proposed that construction of the Santa Barbara Laboratory and acquisition of property for the DNA Laboratory be funded in 2002-03. In addition, the funding for the completed design and construction for the DNA lab will be needed in 2004-05. At this time, it still has not been determined what the size and scope of the lab will be, as the department is completing a needs assessment of all programs to be housed in the lab. The \$71 million is an estimate that will be refined as the review process is completed.

The DOJ's proposal to remodel some of its office space is not proposed for funding as part of this infrastructure plan. Although there may be a need for such remodeling, it does not appear to be significant enough to warrant funding as an infrastructure project. Rather, this need should be addressed through the DOJ's ongoing support budget.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Justice (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Program Delivery Changes	\$10,518	\$1,600	\$2,700	\$71,000	\$0	\$85,818
Total	\$10,518	\$1,600	\$2,700	\$71,000	\$0	\$85,818
Funding Source						
General Fund	\$5,000	\$1,600	\$2,700	\$71,000	\$0	\$80,300
Lease Revenue Bonds	\$5,518				\$0	\$5,518
Total	\$10,518	\$1,600	\$2,700	\$71,000	\$0	\$85,818

State and Consumer Services Agency

The State and Consumer Services (SCS) Agency is a diverse agency within California government. It provides policy guidance and direction to 12 departments with 15,000 employees and a combined annual operating budget of \$1.3 billion. The activities of the various departments include:

- ◆ Enforcing civil rights
- ◆ Protecting consumers
- ◆ Licensing Californians in 200 different professions
- ◆ Procuring goods and services
- ◆ Managing and developing state real estate
- ◆ Overseeing two state employee pension funds
- ◆ Collecting state taxes
- ◆ Hiring state employees
- ◆ Adopting state building standards
- ◆ Operating two of the state museums

Three departments in the agency identified future capital outlay needs and submitted five-year capital outlay plans: the California Science Center, the Franchise Tax Board, and the Department of General Services.

California Science Center

The California Science Center (CSC) is an educational, scientific, and technological center governed by a nine-member board of directors appointed by the Governor. It is located in Exposition Park, a 160-acre tract in Los Angeles, which is owned by the state in the name of the CSC. The CSC is a place where people can explore how science is relevant to their everyday lives. Through hands-on experiences, visitors to the museum are introduced to scientific principles in the context of the world that surrounds them. The CSC presents a series of exhibits and conducts associated educational programs centering on scientific and technological development. In addition, the CSC is responsible for maintenance of the park, public safety, and parking facilities.

Existing Facilities: The 245,000 square foot (sf) Phase I California Science Center museum features hands-on exhibits and other science learning programs for families, students, and educators that center around two themes: the World of Life and the Creative World. The World of Life is a 17,500 sf, permanent gallery that features exhibits on life processes common to all living things, such as survival and reproduction. The Creative World is a 20,000 sf, two-level gallery, featuring exhibits which examine the man-made environment and the consequences of human innovation. Examples of exhibits include an explanation of how vehicles work, and the technology we use to transmit messages. The balance of the facility is comprised of a museum store, a cafeteria, an IMAX theater, a conference center, special exhibit galleries, and warehouse and office space for CSC staff.

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Drivers of Need: The CSC master plan was completed in 1988 and reflects the building of three phases of the CSC. The CSC has already begun Phase I of the facility, and this five-year plan reflects the continuation of the master plan.

Five-Year Needs: The CSC requested \$97.1 million for capital outlay projects for only one year. The \$97.1 million is comprised of \$96.9 million for the construction of a Phase II CSC and \$255,000 for upgraded surveillance equipment.

Phase II, which is planned to focus on the Earth's ecosystem, will more than double the current public exhibition space. It will consist of a four-story 160,000 sf addition that combines science exhibits with live animal exhibits, including a two-story reef tank. Additionally, the CSC identified a conceptual need for an unspecified amount of funding for Phase III, which is tentatively identified as "Worlds Beyond, A Look into the Universe"

Funding Needs Reported by the California Science Center (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$0	\$255	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$255
Program Delivery Changes	\$96,891	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$96,891
Total	\$96,891	\$255	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$97,146

Proposal: Because of the important education function served by the Science Center, it is proposed that the full \$97.1 million identified by the Center be funded because it is consistent with the Center's Master Plan. Of the \$96.9 million proposed for the construction of Phase II of the CSC, \$19.1 million would be lease revenue bonds and \$77.8 million is to be provided from private donors and the federal government as directed by the Legislature. The CSC is currently in the process of a capital campaign to raise the private donations and federal funds.

Proposed Funding for the California Science Center (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$0	\$255	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$255
Program Delivery Changes	\$96,891	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$96,891
Total	\$96,891	\$255	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$97,146

Funding Source	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
General Fund	\$0	\$255	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$255
Lease Revenue Bonds	\$19,137	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,137
Other	\$77,754	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$77,754
Total	\$96,891	\$255	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$97,146

Franchise Tax Board

The Franchise Tax Board's (FTB's) 5,500 employees administer California's Personal Income Tax (PIT), Bank and Corporation Tax (B&C), and Homeowner and Renters Assistance Tax (HRA) Programs, which account for nearly 60 percent of the state's General Fund revenues. The budget for the department is \$438 million. Legislation enacted over the last several years has also entrusted the FTB with the responsibility to provide collection services for certain State non-tax programs, such as the collection of delinquent vehicle license fees, child support payments, and county court collection accounts.

Existing Facilities: The FTB's headquarters is comprised of 851,000 sf of State-owned office and warehouse space in a multi-building campus configuration. FTB operations are also located in over 420,000 sf of leased space throughout the state. In addition, there are 17 offices located throughout California to provide accommodations for field audit and collection personnel. Finally, FTB leases offices in Texas, Illinois, and New York. These offices house audit staff employed to conduct examinations of corporations and individual taxpayers required to file California returns.

Drivers of Need: Facility needs are driven by the volume of tax returns, collection workloads, volume of audit cases, and the support of new programs.

Five-Year Needs: The FTB requested \$11.3 million for projects over the five-year period. The department proposes to complete security upgrades to bring the Fresno Office up to department-wide standards. In addition, various modifications to its existing headquarter campus are requested to be funded upon completion of a new 1 million sf building. It should be noted that FTB prepared its plan prior to the events of September 11, 2001. It is unclear at this time whether increased concerns about security will affect the need for FTB facilities. This issue will be addressed in future plans.

Funding Needs Reported by the Franchise Tax Board (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$473	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$473
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	\$344	\$653	\$9,819	\$0	\$0	\$10,816
Total	\$817	\$653	\$9,819	\$0	\$0	\$11,289

Proposal: It is proposed that all needs identified by the FTB be funded with the exception of one minor project to modify an existing facility. The request for the minor project was conceptual and lacking in details.

Security for staff is a high priority and bringing the last of FTB's offices up to current standards will complete the security upgrade effort that began several years ago. Finally, the renovations to the current headquarters' buildings will allow those buildings to operate more efficiently and effectively.

Proposed Funding for the Franchise Tax Board (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$288	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$288
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	\$0	\$997	\$9,819	\$0	\$0	\$10,816
Total	\$288	\$997	\$9,819	\$0	\$0	\$11,104
Funding Source						
General Fund	\$288	\$997	\$9,819	\$0	\$0	\$11,104
Total	\$288	\$997	\$9,819	\$0	\$0	\$11,104

Department of General Services

The Department of General Services (DGS) consists of 6 divisions, 23 operational offices, and 4,000 employees. The DGS acquires, constructs, or leases office space on behalf of most State departments. (Office space generally does not include field offices of various departments or institutional space, such as hospitals or prisons.) Currently, the DGS manages 25.5 million square feet (sf) of leased and owned office space. About one-third of this is State-owned, which includes debt-funded lease purchases, and the remaining two-thirds is leased. Support services provided by the DGS include risk and insurance management, space planning, architectural and engineering, legal, and energy assessments.

Regional Planning Areas: The State's strategy for accommodating its offices in state-owned and leased property has been guided by long established policy and firm planning goals in DGS' published facility planning documents. Regional facilities plans outline the facts, analyses, and actions most appropriate for housing State office operations in a defined area. The DGS, through the regional facilities plans, identifies current and future space demand for State agencies and ensures that facilities adequately meet the programmatic needs of the agencies.

The decisions leading to specific regional facilities plans that are affected by:

- ◆ Availability of State funds
- ◆ An agency's ability to pay facility occupancy costs
- ◆ Cost to operate existing State space versus competing lease costs
- ◆ Technological changes such as teleworking and teleconferencing
- ◆ The aging of the current office building inventory

The State's 12 planning regions are identified on page 25. By the end of 2002-2003, DGS is scheduled to complete facilities plans for all 12 planning regions. The proposals in these documents will cover 100 percent of the DGS managed office space and 97.7 percent of the DGS managed leased office space.

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The 2002-03 budget includes the final \$21.1 million of the \$250 million in Seismic Bond proceeds to ensure that seismic retrofit projects currently underway will not be terminated, thereby maintaining the State's efforts to address this critical safety issue. A total of \$101.5 million General Fund will be needed in future years to complete the remaining State facilities currently identified as seismic risks.

Drivers of Need: The DGS' drivers of need are primarily related to the responsibility to adequately house State agencies to facilitate the most effective program delivery. In determining the space needs of the various State agencies, considerations include changes in the number of employees in an agency, benefits of consolidating fragmented agencies, and location requirements necessary to best meet program delivery needs. For example, State agencies serving local areas may need to remain in or near the location of their current office facilities for maximum efficiency.

Five-Year Needs: The DGS requested a total of \$2.0 billion to construct and renovate State office buildings within the next five years to meet the needs of the various agencies. Of this amount, \$293 million is for the continuation of existing projects, and \$1.7 billion is for new projects, including the renovation of facilities and the construction of new State office buildings.

Some of the more significant projects include:

- ◆ \$160 million for a new Department of Correction headquarters building in Sacramento
- ◆ \$391 million for the West End project, a new state office building in Sacramento
- ◆ \$81 million for a new state office building in San Diego
- ◆ \$148.3 million for the new Civic Center state office building in Los Angeles
- ◆ \$90.8 million for a new state office building in San Jose
- ◆ \$74.2 million for a new state office building in Fresno

The DGS notes that many of the State's departments occupy expensive leased space, and the projects requested would allow for the construction of new State office buildings, which would ultimately result in savings to the State. While the specific savings amount is unknown at this time, the DGS will conduct a detailed cost comparison analysis for each proposed State office building. While these projects are not critical fire, life safety projects, they do result in state agencies being consolidated into single buildings to achieve operational efficiencies and realize cost benefits.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of General Services

(Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$89,114	\$147,615	\$54,882	\$0	\$0	\$291,611
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$81,000	\$569,300	\$94,160	\$236,552	\$759,201	\$1,740,213
Total	\$170,114	\$716,915	\$149,042	\$236,552	\$759,201	\$2,031,824

Proposal: It is proposed that \$1.8 billion over the next five years be provided to fund the needs identified by DGS including those identified above. However, a new office building in Sacramento to house various departments is not included in the plan as those departments are tentatively identified to occupy the Resource Agency building in the event it is renovated. In addition, a new building for the Department of Justice in San Diego is not proposed as those needs are already being addressed as part of the newly authorized downtown San Diego office building. A new State office building in downtown Fresno should be delayed for two years until the economics of a new building can be demonstrated.

Proposed Funding for the Department of General Services (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$173,952	\$46,558	\$54,882	\$0	\$0	\$275,392
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$81,000	\$626,127	\$297,335	\$84,014	\$435,851	\$1,524,327
Total	\$254,952	\$672,685	\$352,217	\$84,014	\$435,851	\$1,799,719
Funding Source						
General Fund	\$0	\$57,185	\$54,882	\$9,806	\$0	\$121,873
General Obligation Bonds	\$21,090	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,090
Lease Revenue Bonds	\$233,862	\$615,500	\$297,335	\$74,208	\$435,851	\$1,656,756
Total	\$254,952	\$672,685	\$352,217	\$84,014	\$435,851	\$1,799,719

Business, Transportation and Housing Agency

The Business, Transportation and Housing (BTH) Agency oversees 13 departments with budgets totaling \$11.6 billion and 45,000 employees. These departments are responsible for ensuring the safety and soundness of State transportation systems, expanding and preserving safe affordable housing, and ensuring compliance with laws regulating various financial, managed health care, and real estate industries. The Department of Transportation, Department of Motor Vehicles, and the California Highway Patrol are responsible for maintaining and ensuring the safety of the State's transportation network. Other departments within the BTH Agency are charged with responsibilities for ensuring efficient and fair markets for the real estate industry, health care plans, and financial businesses, and assisting community efforts to expand the availability of affordable housing for a growing workforce. Three departments in the BTH Agency identified future State-owned capital outlay needs and submitted five-year capital outlay plans. Those are the Department of Transportation, the California Highway Patrol, and the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Department of Transportation

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is responsible, in cooperation with local governmental and regional governmental agencies, for the statewide transportation system, including highways, bridges, intercity rail, and transit systems.

California has the most extensive transportation system in the country, which is vital to the State's economy, the fifth largest economy in the world. The highway system functions as California's transportation backbone for commuters, and commerce, and provides connectivity to other modes of transportation, such as rail, transit, airports, and ports. The highway system also serves as a gateway to interstate and international transportation. However, the State's growing population and, barriers to the development of roadways results in California having three areas—Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Diego—that rank among the nation's ten most congested areas. The plan was expected to provide \$6.8 billion over the life of the Act. As the economy began to slow in early 2001, the timetable was revised to delay the beginning of the sales tax transfer by two years. This extension resulted in a projected program size of \$8.1 billion, with the increase attributable to higher revenue projections in the additional two years of the program. However, other barriers continue to influence the State's ability to improve the transportation system. These barriers include the challenge of regional coordination and planning, the increasing trend of commuters to live long distances from their jobs, the practicality of keeping roadways functional during major construction projects, and local and environmental permitting issues. Caltrans has more than 23,000 employees and capital projects that include construction of new highway, bridge, rail and transit facilities, seismic retrofit of bridges, repair and reconstruction of existing highway facilities, and acquisition and construction of transit facilities. Caltrans builds, maintains, and operates more than 50,000 miles of highway and freeway lanes in California. Built over the last century, the State Highway System is estimated to be worth more than \$300 billion. Its use is estimated to increase from 164 billion annual vehicle miles traveled in 2000 to 206 billion vehicle miles traveled in 2010.

Transportation Infrastructure: Although attempts have been made to identify and quantify State transportation needs, there is no widely recognized, existing methodology for surveying needs and making objective judgments about them in a statewide context. Transportation demands for state funding are best represented in the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) where capacity-increasing and new construction projects are programmed; and the State Highway Operation and Protection Program (SHOPP) where the State's safety and maintenance activities are programmed. Both programs have a multi-year plan of state and federal resources that are available for projects, but do not include state or local projects planned beyond the window of their cycle or local and regional projects which do not require programming through the federal process. The projects are identified based on the resources available over the five-year fund estimate, which was last adopted by the California Transportation Commission in August 2001. In other words, the only proxy for defining transportation funding needs at this time is the list of projects programmed against the amount of money projected to be available for those needs as reflected in the STIP and the SHOPP. This fund estimate is updated periodically to reflect changes in resources that are available for transportation projects.

2002 State Transportation Improvement Program Fund Estimate (Dollars in Millions)

Program	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
State Highway Operation and Protection Program	\$1,469	\$1,378	\$1,482	\$1,641	\$1,717	\$7,687
Local Assistance	1,112	1,045	1,074	1,139	1,199	5,569
State Transportation Improvement Program	1,651	1,480	1,230	741	365	5,467
Funding Available for Project Programming	20	281	464	792	1,690	3,247
Public Transportation Account Programming	179	248	247	298	297	1,269
Transportation Investment Fund Programming	0	1,121	1,153	1,186	866	4,326
Total	\$4,431	\$5,553	\$5,650	\$5,797	\$6,134	\$27,565
State Highway Account	\$2,146	\$2,830	\$2,884	\$2,984	\$3,273	\$14,117
Federal Funds	2,285	2,723	2,766	2,813	2,861	13,448
Total	\$4,431	\$5,553	\$5,650	\$5,797	\$6,134	\$27,565

Support Infrastructure:

In addition to the highway system, Caltrans has other substantial support infrastructure. Headquartered in Sacramento, Caltrans has 12 district offices located in Eureka, Redding, Marysville, Oakland, San Luis Obispo, Fresno, Los Angeles, Bishop, Stockton, San Bernardino, Irvine, and San Diego. With the exception of Oakland, San Bernardino, and Irvine, the district offices are over 40 years of age. District office buildings house employees predominantly in the following programmatic areas:

- ◆ Administration
- ◆ Finance
- ◆ Information Technology
- ◆ Maintenance and Operations
- ◆ Planning and Mass Transportation Programs
- ◆ Project Delivery
- ◆ Traffic Operations

Existing Facilities: There are two broad categories of Caltrans' support facilities:

State of California Business, Transportation and Housing Agency Department of Transportation



- A** Headquarters Sacramento Ca.
- B** District 1 Office Eureka Ca.
- C** District 2 Office Redding Ca.
- D** District 3 Office Marysville Ca.
- E** District 4 Office Oakland Ca.
- F** District 5 Office San Luis Obispo Ca.
- G** District 6 Office Fresno Ca.
- H** District 7 Office Los Angeles Ca.
- I** District 8 Office San Bernardino Ca.
- J** District 9 Office Bishop Ca.
- K** District 10 Office Stockton Ca.
- L** District 11 Office San Diego Ca.
- M** District 12 Office Irvine Ca.

District Boundaries

- ◆ **Transportation-related facilities**—Caltrans has over 7.4 million sf of transportation-related facilities, including maintenance stations, roadside rest areas, Transportation Management Centers (TMCs), equipment shops, commercial vehicle enforcement facilities (truck stops), and materials laboratories in which construction signage and safety materials are tested for suitability.
- ◆ **Office-related facilities**—Caltrans' office space inventory consists of 3.4 million sf of office-related facilities which house employees in Caltrans' 12 district office complexes, dispersed throughout the State. This inventory includes both state-owned building space and leased space. Current capital outlay projects will replace two district offices and rehabilitate one district office and the headquarters office.

Caltrans' five-year plan addresses primarily office-related facilities. Transportation-related facilities and office-related facilities are funded from the SHOPP. There are nine TMC facilities that are co-occupied with the California Highway Patrol. Caltrans has not yet developed appropriate assessment measures of the transportation-related facilities; therefore, these types of facilities will be addressed in future five-year plans.

Drivers of Need: Caltrans' drivers focused on the need to maintain existing functional office space. Caltrans defined various program drivers for each identified program category (e.g., critical infrastructure deficiencies, workload space deficiencies) and assembled a plan committee to review justification for the office building projects identified in the plan. The projects include retrofitting district offices, constructing new replacement district offices, and upgrading existing district offices. In prioritizing projects, Caltrans reviewed its facilities for functional and physical inadequacies and reviewed other pertinent documentation, such as Department of General Services infrastructure and seismic studies.

Five-Year Needs: Caltrans requested \$277.1 million in office space needs during the five-year period as follows:

- ◆ \$86.4 million in 2002-03 to fund three continuing office building projects (San Diego, Redding, and Headquarters), one new office building project (Marysville), and studies. Authorization is also requested to execute a lease with purchase option for an additional office building (Fresno).
- ◆ \$190.7 million for years 2003-04 through 2006-07 to complete projects previously requested, including \$56.6 million to complete the Marysville District Office building project, \$91,922,000 to exercise a purchase option for the proposed Fresno District Office building replacement project, \$28.7 million for two critical projects, \$5.0 million for four modernization projects, \$8.3 million for two workload space deficiency projects, and \$120,000 for development of project cost estimates.

Proposal: For 2002-03, it is proposed that \$86.4 million (\$13.8 million Highway Account and \$72.6 million bonds) be provided for three continuing office-building projects (San Diego, Redding, and Headquarters), and one new district office replacement

**Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Transportation
(Non-highway and transit)
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$86,370	\$58,228	\$2,060	\$100,922	\$16,000	\$263,580
Facility Infrastructure Modernization	\$30	\$780	\$809	\$3,540	\$30	\$5,189
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$0	\$210	\$0	\$0	\$8,100	\$8,310
Total	\$86,400	\$59,218	\$2,869	\$104,462	\$24,130	\$277,079

project (Marysville). In addition, \$56.6 million (bonds) is proposed for 2003-04 to complete the Marysville project.

The request to execute a lease with purchase option for a build-to-suit office in downtown Fresno is not proposed because it is premature. Caltrans currently houses 64 percent of its 1,175 district office staff in functional leased space with low lease rates through 2011. Since a new capital outlay project would not need to be started until 2008, the request for the Fresno office will be re-evaluated in future plans.

Approval is not proposed for any new projects proposed to begin in 2003-04 through 2006-07 because Caltrans' drivers need further development. The drivers should be based on staffing and programmatic trends rather than replacing or maintaining existing space. Caltrans has not identified consequences of not addressing these proposals. In the absence of such data, it is assumed that Caltrans staff would continue to work in buildings that may not fully conform to programmatic needs, but which do not pose fire, life or safety concerns.

**Proposed Funding for the Department of Transportation
(Non-highway and transit)
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$86,400	\$56,605	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$143,095
Total	\$86,400	\$56,605	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$143,095

Funding Source

Special Fund	\$13,801	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,801
Lease Revenue Bonds	\$72,599	\$56,605	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$129,294
Total	\$86,400	\$56,605	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$143,095

California Highway Patrol

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) ensures the safe transportation of people and goods across the State highway system. The CHP has a budget totaling \$1.1 billion to support over 10,000 employees, with approximately 6,761 uniformed and 3,360 non-uniformed employees. The CHP is responsible for protecting the 104,000 miles of roadway (90,000 miles of county roads and 14,000 miles of state highways). The CHP maintains 139 area offices which house enforcement staff and communications equipment and is also co-located with Caltrans in TMCs. In addition, the CHP is responsible for operating special programs such as the commercial vehicle inspection program, vehicle theft investigations, multidisciplinary accident investigation teams, the salvage vehicle inspection program which helps verify that salvaged vehicles do not contain stolen parts, and the canine narcotic enforcement team program.

Existing Facilities: CHP facilities include:

- ◆ **Headquarters Office**—The headquarters facility is located in Sacramento and West Sacramento and houses the CHP's executive staff and general administrative support staff (e.g., accounting, budgeting, business services) that supports the division and area offices and communication centers.
- ◆ **CHP Academy**—The Academy is also located in West Sacramento and provides training for cadets and officers. It consists of multiple classroom and training room facilities in a campus configuration as well as a road track for learning emergency driving skills and other outdoor training structures.
- ◆ **Division Offices**—The CHP maintains eight division offices throughout the state to provide oversight and administrative support for area offices.
- ◆ **Area Offices**—Area offices support the field CHP officers who patrol locally. There are 121 area offices located throughout the State.
- ◆ **Communication Centers**—There are 24 of these centers. The centers house equipment and staff used to dispatch officers engaged in road patrol activities.

Drivers of Need: The CHP operates a number of statewide programs from the division and area offices that are significant drivers of space need demands. The five-year plan primarily focused on the area offices where the CHP identified the greatest operational needs and deficiencies. The CHP identified various program factors stemming from legislative changes or other policy changes that have driven the need for larger offices, including:

- ◆ **Staffing Increases**—Since 1992, CHP staff has increased from 8,525 to 10,435 proposed in 2002-03. Most area offices have had to accommodate additional staff by reconfiguring existing space to house additional staff. The CHP assumes no growth in staffing.
- ◆ **Female Officer Locker Rooms**—Since 1974, when the CHP began hiring female officers, the CHP has had to retrofit the area offices to provide additional locker room space to accommodate female officers. Additional retrofitting is needed. In some locations, the size or configuration of area offices makes it difficult or impossible to achieve this retrofitting.

- ◆ **Evidence Retention**—The responsibility for evidence retention was transferred from the county courts to law enforcement agencies in the early 1980s. Evidence retention was changed from 90 days to up to four years after all legal actions are complete. Evidence rooms in many older area offices were not originally designed for evidence storage, are inadequately sized, and often lack proper ventilation to allow for toxic substance handling. It is necessary to preserve the chain of custody for evidence to ensure that physical evidence is not altered or stolen from the time it was obtained until it is offered as evidence in a trial. Future CHP facilities should include space that can be adequately secured to retain evidence that could range from illegal narcotics to stolen car parts.

Five-Year Needs: The CHP has requested \$101.6 million for the five-year period. Of this amount, approximately 45 percent of the requests represent critical infrastructure deficiencies, and 55 percent represent workload space deficiencies. Currently, the CHP's total area office space equals 834,000 sf. The CHP's five-year plan has identified a net need of 802,336 sf for area offices and communication centers, which almost doubles existing field office space. Specifically, the CHP's requests include:

- ◆ \$19.6 million in 2002-03 to fund eight projects (five new and three continuing projects), one minor project, and studies. Funding needed to complete these eight projects in subsequent years total \$25.6 million. An additional \$480,000 is requested for studies for future years within the plan.
- ◆ An additional \$55,940,000 is requested for out-year funding for various conceptual projects to address future workload space deficiencies in area and division offices (e.g., ten new replacement facilities for various area offices, communication centers, division offices) for the five-year period. These costs are based on conceptual estimates and discussions with the Department General Services and have not been validated through detailed analysis.

**Funding Needs Reported by the California Highway Patrol
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$19,430	\$25,680	\$120	\$120	\$120	\$45,470
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$166	\$6,627	\$12,099	\$22,735	\$14,479	\$56,106
Total	\$19,596	\$32,307	\$12,219	\$22,855	\$14,599	\$101,576

Proposal: The ability to fund a number of new replacement projects is a function of available resources in the Motor Vehicle Account (MVA), which is the source of funding for numerous highway-related expenditures in the budgets of not only the CHP, but also the Department of Motor Vehicles, Department of Justice, Air Resources Board, and others. MVA revenues are generated from drivers license fees and vehicle licensing fees. The MVA is experiencing significant funding pressures for various reasons including increased costs in the many operations supported from the fund. Because of MVA funding constraints, a number of the infrastructure needs identified by the CHP cannot be proposed for funding. With consideration for the operational and infrastructure needs in other departments also funded by the MVA, \$12.2 million is proposed for 2002-03 for

continuation of three area office replacement projects (Monterey, Williams, and South Lake Tahoe) and for funding studies for future projects. For new projects, \$2.3 million annually is proposed beginning in 2003-04.

It should be noted that the CHP prepared its five-year plan prior to the events of September 11, 2001. It is unclear at this time whether concerns about security at state facilities or demands on law enforcement will have a long-term effect on CHP staffing or facilities requirements. In addition, DGS has developed space guidelines for CHP offices which have not yet been validated. These space standards should be refined in future years as the CHP continues with its office building replacement projects.

Proposed Funding for the California Highway Patrol (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$12,163	\$120	\$120	\$120	\$120	\$12,643
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$2,300	\$8,900
Total	\$12,163	\$2,120	\$2,420	\$2,420	\$2,420	\$21,543
Funding Source						
Special Fund	\$12,163	\$2,120	\$2,420	\$2,420	\$2,420	\$21,543
Total	\$12,163	\$2,120	\$2,420	\$2,420	\$2,420	\$21,543

Department of Motor Vehicles

The Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) is responsible for protecting the public interest through licensing and regulating vehicle operators and owners by:

- ◆ Enhancing highway safety by increasing the competency of drivers through licensing and testing
- ◆ Maintaining driving records, both accidents and convictions, of licensed drivers
- ◆ Protecting property through registration and titling of vehicles and vessels
- ◆ Protecting the public through licensing and regulation of occupations and businesses related to manufacture, transport, sale, and disposal of vehicles, and the instruction of drivers
- ◆ Administering financial responsibility laws such as verification of vehicle insurance coverage

The DMV's 9,000 employees have significant public contact with California's population. This contact occurs in DMV facilities which include a headquarters office building in Sacramento, 170 customer service field offices, and other smaller customer service spaces located in high-traffic public areas such as shopping malls.

Existing Facilities: The DMV has two categories of facilities—headquarters and field offices. The DMV's total statewide office inventory of 2.7 million sf is comprised of 200 buildings:

- ◆ 95 DMV-owned buildings (1.9 million sf)
- ◆ 105 leased facilities (794,000 sf)

These facilities generally consist of four areas:

- ◆ Public contact and service
- ◆ Employee support areas (e.g., cashiering and conference rooms)
- ◆ Building support (e.g., restrooms and electrical closets)
- ◆ Site requirements such as parking and drive test areas

Drivers of Need: For purposes of estimating field office needs, the DMV assumed no change in how services are provided. The needs assessment assumed that the type and number of transactions per person conducted at field offices will continue at the current rate.

The DMV identified the State's population in the DMV's statewide service areas as its program driver of space needs. The DMV uses a model to predict growth in each field office out to 2004. The model for projecting gross square footage for office space uses a formula that factors in base transactions (using 1999 as the base year), current staffing levels, and service area population growth.

The DMV developed space guidelines and standards for comparing the current office space to determine the total net need. For example:

- ◆ Level 1 facilities, representing the smallest office located in isolated rural settings, would house two to ten staff in office space of up to 6,000 sf
- ◆ Level 2 facilities, located in rural areas, would house up to 28 staff in office space of up to 7,000 sf
- ◆ Level 3 and 4 facilities, representing the largest facilities located in mostly urban areas, would house over 35 staff in office space of over 10,000 sf.

In addition to evaluating the amount of space it needs, the DMV also evaluated the condition of its existing facilities. Using studies prepared by the Department of General Services, the DMV has been compiling an inventory of functional, mechanical, electrical, and structural inadequacies in those facilities. Capital outlay projects to address some of these inadequacies were included in the DMV's five-year plan.

Five-Year Needs: The DMV has requested \$104.8 million for the five-year period. Of this amount, approximately 75 percent of the request represents critical infrastructure deficiencies, 24.8 percent represents workload space deficiencies, and 0.2 percent represents facility infrastructure modernization.

2002 California's Five Year Infrastructure Plan

The DMV's five-year plan identifies a total net space need of 1,137,772 sf. This total infrastructure need is reduced by 141,467 sf by including the DMV's alternative of acquiring additional lease space (22 leasing projects) for those customer service field offices where the population is projected to increase transactions by more than 20 percent during the five-year plan period. This results in a net need of 996,305 sf of State-owned office space, which represents an increase of 36 percent.

Specifically, the DMV's request includes \$19.7 million to fund seven projects (two new and five continuing projects) commencing in 2002-03. Funding requests for 2003-04 through 2006-07 total \$85.1 million. The DMV's plan includes specific projects, such as the continuation of the floor-by-floor headquarters space renovation and replacement of specific field offices.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Motor Vehicles (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$19,716	\$13,403	\$12,405	\$18,533	\$14,486	\$78,543
Facility Infrastructure Modernization	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$243	\$243
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$0	\$8,604	\$7,784	\$1,143	\$8,467	\$25,998
Total	\$19,716	\$22,007	\$20,189	\$19,676	\$23,196	\$104,784

Proposal: Over the five-year period, \$43.9 million is proposed to address DMV's infrastructure needs. Of this amount, approximately 99 percent represents critical infrastructure deficiencies projects, and one percent represents facility infrastructure modernization.

While DMV's plan does not yet incorporate technology-based alternatives for serving the public, DMV is exploring opportunities such as using the Internet for license renewal. Such alternatives would reduce the need for permanent office space. Consequently, this proposal only includes projects to address critical infrastructure deficiencies at this time.

No growth facilities are proposed. In addition, DMV's space standards for new facilities have not been validated and would not be used to guide new construction until such validation occurs. For 2002-03, approval of \$8.3 million from the Motor Vehicle Account and other related special funds is proposed for continuation of four-critical infrastructure projects. In addition, approval is recommended for total funding of \$35.6 million for continuation of the floor-by-floor headquarters renovation and other critical infrastructure projects over the next five years.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Motor Vehicles (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$8,333	\$16,373	\$904	\$17,038	\$1,021	\$43,669
Facility Infrastructure Modernization	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$243	\$243
Total	\$8,333	\$16,373	\$904	\$17,038	\$1,264	\$43,912

Funding Source	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Special Fund	\$8,333	\$16,373	\$904	\$17,038	\$1,264	\$43,912
Total	\$8,333	\$16,373	\$904	\$17,038	\$1,264	\$43,912

Resources Agency

The Resources Agency is responsible for the conservation, enhancement, and management of California's rich and diverse natural resources, including land, water, wildlife, parks, minerals, and historic sites. California's natural resources provide the state's economy with key resources, services, and materials—clean air, clean water, power, food, and fiber, as well as opportunities for recreational activities, nature study, research, and tourism. The Resources Agency is comprised of more than 30 departments, boards, conservancies, and commissions. Its estimated budget for 2002-2003 is \$2.9 billion, and it utilizes over 16,225 employees. The following 14 entities have capital outlay needs:

- ◆ California Conservation Corps
- ◆ Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- ◆ Department of Fish and Game
- ◆ Department of Boating and Waterways
- ◆ Department of Parks and Recreation
- ◆ Wildlife Conservation Board
- ◆ Baldwin Hills Conservancy
- ◆ California Tahoe Conservancy
- ◆ Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy
- ◆ San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers & Mountains Conservancy
- ◆ San Joaquin River Conservancy
- ◆ Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy
- ◆ State Coastal Conservancy
- ◆ Department of Water Resources

In March 2002, the voters approved the California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Act of 2002 (Proposition 40). General obligation bonds totaling \$2.6 billion will be issued to provide for significant infrastructure needs in the areas of local and state park acquisition and development, habitat and open space acquisition, watershed and river protection, clean beaches and water quality projects,

agricultural and grazing lands protection, and acquisition and preservation of historical and cultural resources. The majority of these funds will be expended through Resources Agency entities. Those portions that reflect state infrastructure needs are included in this report. Please see Appendix A-3.1 for a more comprehensive listing of Proposition 40 expenditure categories.

California Conservation Corps

The California Conservation Corps (CCC) engages young men and women in meaningful work, public service, and educational activities to assist them in becoming more responsible citizens. Through the CCC activities, corpsmembers enhance their skills and education and learn important values like cooperation, teamwork, commitment, dedication, ambition, responsibility, dependability, and self-discipline. The CCC also provides state agencies and other partners, such as school districts and local government agencies, with valuable labor for a variety of tasks.

Corpsmembers are engaged in diverse projects that improve California's environment and communities, and provide statewide emergency response assistance when disasters strike. This work may include park development, reforestation, trail construction, fire fighting, historic structure renovation, oil spill cleanup, habitat improvement, erosion control, flood prevention, and recycling. Annual corpsmember count is about 2,200, and about 50 percent of the corpsmembers reside in residential housing operated by the CCC.

Existing Facilities: The CCC operates 20 residential facilities and 25 non-residential satellite centers in urban and rural areas. The CCC also provides funding to 11 local conservation corps. The typical residential facility includes, but is not limited to, the following types of space:

- ◆ Administration space to provide offices for the CCC staff that manage the facility. This space also serves as an area to welcome visitors, vendors, and corpsmembers.
- ◆ Dormitory space to provide corps members with sleeping accommodations, showers, and lavatories.
- ◆ Educational areas include classrooms, libraries, computer labs, and storage for educational materials.
- ◆ Recreational space to provide corpsmembers with an area to relax, collect mail, watch television, exercise, or play games during non-work hours.
- ◆ Dining and kitchen areas.

Non-residential facilities generally require educational and administration space, but these types of facilities do not typically require dormitories, recreational space, or dining and kitchen areas.

Drivers of Need: The number of corpsmembers drives the need for both residential and non-residential facilities, as well as the need for administration facilities. The CCC's infrastructure needs are also influenced by its ability to negotiate long-term leases for residential and non-residential facility sites, the condition of existing facilities, and the need for special program space such as nurseries in which to grow seedlings for

reforestation projects. The number of corpsmembers is influenced by conservation efforts and availability of funding. For purposes of its five-year plan, the CCC assumed that the number of corpsmembers would remain constant.

Five-Year Needs: In total, the CCC requested \$72.6 million for capital outlay projects over the next five years. Of this amount, \$19.2 million is categorized as critical infrastructure deficiencies, which include upgrading electrical, plumbing, HVAC, and sewage systems, roofing materials, and foundations of various buildings.

Funding Needs Reported by the California Conservation Corps (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$2,168	\$4,840	\$1,927	\$10,280	\$0	\$19,215
Facility Infrastructure Modernization	\$0	\$817	\$741	\$1,057	\$723	\$3,338
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$1,534	\$2,280	\$15,782	\$28,869	\$1,550	\$50,015
Total	\$3,702	\$7,937	\$18,450	\$40,206	\$2,273	\$72,568

The CCC also requested \$3.3 million for projects that are classified as facility infrastructure modernization. Projects in this category include providing additional food storage areas for dry goods, improving electrical capacity in office buildings, and making facilities more energy efficient. In addition, the CCC requested \$50 million for projects classified as workload space deficiencies. Projects in this category would expand and replace existing facilities that the CCC has determined are inadequate to meet programmatic needs.

The CCC's capital outlay requests were conceptual in nature for years 2003-04 through 2006-07. When the CCC was developing its plan, the Department of General Services was in the process of completing an infrastructure study that would examine inadequacies in the CCC's residential facilities. The CCC used preliminary results of this study combined with knowledge of facility inadequacies to provide a generalized description of future infrastructure needs.

Proposed Funding for the California Conservation Corps (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$659	\$0	\$150	\$0	\$0	\$809
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$0	\$634	\$845	\$10,572	\$0	\$12,051
Total	\$659	\$634	\$995	\$10,572	\$0	\$12,860
Funding Source						
General Fund	\$659	\$634	\$995	\$10,572	\$0	\$12,860
Total	\$659	\$634	\$995	\$10,572	\$0	\$12,860

Proposal: Five-year capital outlay funding of \$12.9 million is proposed. In fiscal year 2002-03, \$659,000 is proposed for two minor projects that affect the safety of corp-members. The plan includes \$12 million for the development of a new residential facility to replace the Pacific Bays facility. Funding is also proposed for a study to evaluate the most cost-effective approach to improving deficiencies at the Inland Empire facility.

The CCC requested funding to acquire land for a new residential facility to serve the Tahoe region. It is premature to propose funding for this facility because a study is still underway to better determine the best approach to serve the district. The CCC also requested funding for a study to determine alternatives for relocating the Klamath Service District facilities. It is premature to propose funding for this project because the long-term availability of the current location is unknown.

In additional CCC's project requests were not included if the building in question is not owned by the state and the CCC does not have a long-term lease. Subsequent five-year plans may include these projects, subject to the results of the studies, better understanding of the long-term availability of such facilities, and the CCC's ability to successfully negotiate long-term leases. With the exception of the 2002-03 funding requests, all of the project requests submitted by the CCC were conceptual in nature and require further development. Because of the lack of specificity, these projects have not been proposed for funding at this time. As future plans are developed, the requests should identify the location of projects, provide sufficient details of the project scope, and justify the need. With this information, the need for the projects can be more effectively evaluated. In addition, the CCC may want to integrate any changes in membership that have occurred since the original plan was developed.

Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

The Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) and its over 5,000 permanent and seasonal employees provides wildland fire protection and resource management for over 31 million acres of privately and State-owned wildlands. The areas of land over which the CDF has responsibility, referred to as State Responsibility Area (SRA), are outside of city boundaries, and must meet at least one of three qualifying characteristics:

- ◆ Produce or be capable of producing forest products
- ◆ Contain vegetation that protects watershed
- ◆ Used primarily for grazing

Each year, the CDF responds to an average of 6,700 wildland fires and 273,000 non-wildland fire emergencies, including structural fires, medical emergencies, and natural disasters. In addition, the CDF regulates timber harvesting on over eight million acres of non-federal forestland to ensure the protection of watershed and wildlife habitat as set forth in the Forest Practices Act of 1973. Further, the CDF operates nine demonstration forests to develop and promote improved forest resource management techniques, and two state-owned nurseries. These nurseries grow and supply seedling trees for the state's many different climate zones, which are commonly used for the reforestation of land devastated by fire.

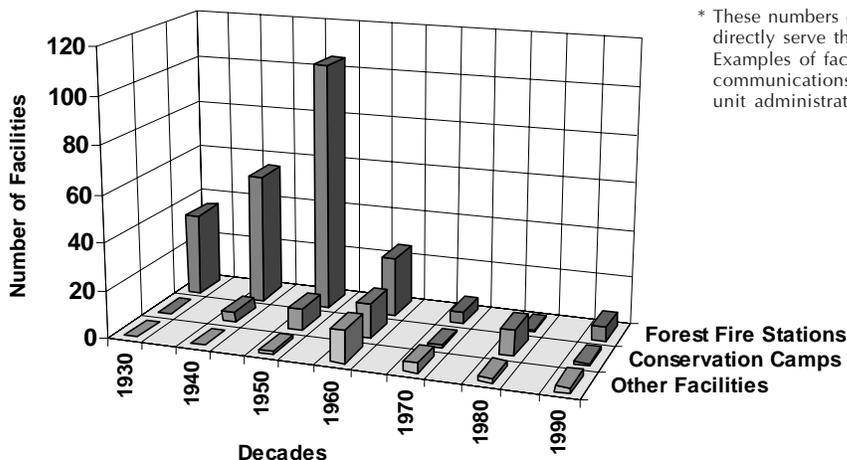
Existing Facilities: The CDF operates over 500 facilities statewide, including the following:

- ◆ 238 forest fire stations
- ◆ 100 telecommunications sites
- ◆ 41 conservation camps
- ◆ 21 ranger unit headquarters
- ◆ 13 air attack bases
- ◆ 9 helitack bases
- ◆ 9 state forests
- ◆ 2 nurseries
- ◆ 1 training academy
- ◆ Various administrative facilities

Drivers of Need: The main driver of the CDF's capital outlay needs is the replacement of aging, structurally and spatially deficient buildings. For example, 195 of the CDF's 238 forest fire stations are more than 50 years old. Similarly, 28 of the 41 conservation

**Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Age of Major Fire Suppression Facilities***

Facility Type	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	Totals	Percent
Other Facilities	0	0	1	14	4	2	2	23	8%
Conservation Camps	0	4	9	15	1	11	1	41	14%
Forest Fire Stations	35	55	105	25	5	1	6	232	78%
Totals per Decade	35	59	115	54	10	14	9	296	100%
Percent per Decade	12%	20%	39%	18%	3%	5%	3%	100%	
Cumulative Total	12%	32%	71%	89%	92%	97%	100%		



* These numbers omit facilities which do not directly serve the Fire Protection Program. Examples of facilities not included are nurseries, communications facilities, and regional/ranger unit administrative offices.

camps are more than 40 years old, and 94 of the CDF's other major fire suppression facilities are more than 60 years old (see Illustration).

Because of changes in technology, equipment, and emergency response programs, a majority of the older facilities no longer provide adequate space. Although the age of a facility does not directly drive infrastructure needs, there is a strong correlation between the age of a facility and its structural and spatial deficiencies. For example, some of the older fire stations are not big enough to accommodate larger fire trucks and modern fire-fighting equipment. In addition, years of constant use have degraded the quality and safety of some of these structures. Therefore, the CDF uses the age of its facilities as a general indicator of its future needs.

In addition to aging facilities, urban encroachment on rural areas drives the CDF's capital outlay needs. More specifically, as rural areas become populated and incorporated by cities, the land surrounding some fire stations is no longer SRA. As a result, the CDF should relocate some stations closer to the areas over which it has responsibility.

Finally, site lease expirations drive the need for some of the CDF's relocation projects. A large number of the CDF's facilities were built between 1930 and 1960, when it was common for the State to acquire low-cost, long-term leases in lieu of land purchases. Many of the leases had 50 to 60-year terms that are now expiring. Although negotiations result in some lease extensions, some owners are unwilling to extend their leases to the State or request lease terms that the State finds unacceptable. In such cases, it will be necessary to relocate the facility.

The CDF has also identified a small number of projects for new or renovated space that are not driven by age, urban encroachment, or lease expirations. These projects are included in the Public Access and Recreation category and involve constructing new training facilities and field offices, upgrading the CDF academy, and relocating the two nurseries.

Five-Year Needs: The CDF has requested \$759.8 million for capital outlay projects over the next five years. The majority of this amount is requested to replace or relocate facilities. For a variety of reasons, a relatively small number of projects have been completed in recent years. Consequently, a backlog of some 300 projects now exists.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$70,608	\$114,566	\$193,068	\$189,746	\$172,239	\$740,227
Public Access and Recreation	\$0	\$3,150	\$910	\$8,010	\$7,500	\$19,570
Total	\$70,608	\$117,716	\$193,978	\$197,756	\$179,739	\$759,797

Proposal: Based on the foregoing, and assuming no significant program changes, there appears to be a large number of CDF facilities that will require relocation or replacement in the near future. This plan proposes \$252.5 million over five years to replace or

relocate aging infrastructure. While there is a significant backlog of projects, CDF's capital outlay staff can only manage 45 projects at one time. Consistent with this limitation, this plan proposes a total of approximately 75 new projects over five years. At this point, the plan does not specify which projects among the backlog will be funded beyond the budget year. Future plans will identify projects to be accomplished in the outyears.

Because the majority of the CDF's facilities are based on similar designs, CDF would benefit from the development of prototypical facility designs for commonly replaced facilities, e.g., forest fire stations and ranger unit headquarters. Additionally, in an effort to reduce project costs and improve programmatic efficiencies, finalized prototypical standards should be reviewed for potential cost savings and design changes. Due to the number of facility replacements over the next 20 years, this effort would likely result in significant savings, programmatic efficiencies, and the facilitation of program delivery. If CDF's project planning and use of prototypical designs improves, it may be possible to include more than 75 projects in the five years.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$52,844	\$90,114	\$13,042	\$17,070	\$78,086	\$251,156
Public Access and Recreation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$400	\$910	\$1,310
Total	\$52,844	\$90,114	\$13,042	\$17,470	\$78,996	\$252,466
Funding Source						
General Fund	\$485	\$0	\$13,042	\$17,470	\$78,996	\$109,993
Lease Revenue Bonds	\$52,359	\$90,114	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$142,473
Total	\$52,844	\$90,114	\$13,042	\$17,470	\$78,996	\$252,466

Department of Fish and Game

The Department of Fish and Game (DFG) is responsible for managing California's fish, wildlife and plant resources, and the habitat on which they depend, for their ecological value and public enjoyment. Under general direction from the California Fish and Game Commission, the DFG administers numerous programs and enforces the regulations and limits set forth in the Fish and Game Code. The major program areas are:

Biodiversity Conservation—This program encourages the preservation, conservation, and maintenance of wildlife resources. One component of this program is the review of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents. The DFG consults with lead and responsible agencies and provides the requisite biological expertise to review and comment upon environmental documents and impacts arising from project activities.

Hunting, Fishing and Public Use—This program helps provide for diverse and sustainable hunting, fishing, trapping, and other public uses, such as wildlife observation. Activities include collection and assessment of information on the distribution and abundance of game fish and other wildlife to determine the need for regulations (bag limits, gear restrictions, etc.) and to monitor the effects of those regulations.

Management of Department Lands and Facilities—This program manages department-owned or leased lands and facilities, including hatcheries, wildlife areas, ecological reserves, and public access areas. This program is responsible for administering the department's capital outlay program, as described in more detail below.

Conservation Education and Enforcement—This program serves the public through hunter education and other conservation education programs, and promotes compliance with the laws and regulations that protect fish and wildlife resources, habitats, and public safety. The department's game wardens are the most visible example of this program.

Spill Prevention and Response—The objective of this program is to prevent damage, minimize impacts and restore and rehabilitate California's fish and wildlife populations and their habitats from the harmful effects of oil and other deleterious material spills in marine waters and inland habitats.

Existing Facilities: The DFG manages 638 properties statewide, comprising more than 895,000 acres (463,621 owned and 431,618 administered). Since several State agencies purchase land for the purpose of habitat or wildlife protection, and management responsibilities of these properties are often transferred to the DFG, the number of properties is continually increasing. The 638 properties managed by the DFG include the following: 106 wildlife areas, 119 ecological reserves (which include conservation easements), 171 public access areas, 21 fish hatcheries, and 35 miscellaneous lands. The DFG is working on a number of studies to inventory and evaluate existing infrastructure.

Drivers of Need: The two main drivers of the DFG's capital outlay needs are the improvement or replacement of aging buildings and the improvement of newly acquired lands.

The DFG operates 22 hatcheries statewide, which includes 12 trout hatcheries, 8 salmon and steelhead hatcheries, and 2 fish planting bases, which range from 30 to 100 years old. The 8 salmon and steelhead hatcheries, with the exception of the Mad River Hatchery, are currently operated to mitigate for the loss of natural spawning habitat, as regulated by the National Marine Fisheries Service. In contrast, the Mad River Hatchery augments natural fish production to support commercial and recreational fisheries.

Assuming current levels of fish production continue to be sufficient for the State's needs, the DFG's goal is to maintain and operate existing hatcheries at current levels of production. While this policy would not require the construction of new hatcheries, it would necessitate continuous repairs and the systematic replacement or improvement of old, inefficient buildings to maintain current levels of production. However, total capital needs for existing hatcheries is unknown at this time. In an attempt to quantify future capital needs for this program, the DFG is currently developing a hatchery facility needs study.

In addition, the DFG administers over 760,000 acres of dedicated wildlife areas and ecological reserves throughout the state. By law, the DFG is obligated to protect, manage, and maintain the wildlife resources and habitats on land it owns or administers. New properties are likely to be added to the department's stewardship in the years to come. However, because these lands are typically acquired by other State agencies, such as the Wildlife Conservation Board (WCB), in response to proposals by the DFG,

land acquisitions that will likely result in future capital outlay needs are discussed in other sections of this report. Therefore, this section deals with the needs of lands currently administered by the DFG, with the caveat that future needs will likely change as new lands are acquired by the State and administered by the DFG.

Many DFG-managed properties require capital outlay expenditures to upgrade old structures, or improve existing facilities, or provide new infrastructure on properties that are receiving increased wildlife-related public use. Some important examples include additional comfort stations, public interpretive facilities, parking lot and road upgrades, new office space, water structure improvements to maintain or reestablish wetlands, and levee upgrades.

At this time, the extent of the DFG's total infrastructure needs for existing wildlife areas and ecological reserves is unknown. However, the DFG is working on implementing a new Capital Outlay and Deferred Maintenance Tracking System to start tracking future infrastructure and maintenance needs on DFG lands. It is anticipated that this new system will be available for future infrastructure plans.

Five-Year Needs: The DFG has identified almost \$5.5 million in capital outlay projects over the next five years, of which minor capital outlay projects account for the majority of the department's total request. Generally, these minor projects address workload space deficiencies and critical infrastructure needs at fish hatcheries, wildlife areas and reserves, and labs. However, because the department is currently collecting information regarding more specific capital outlay needs throughout the state, more detailed information is not available for this report.

**Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Fish and Game
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$3,618	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,618
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$264	\$1,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,864
Total	\$3,882	\$1,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,482

Proposal: This plan proposes a total of almost \$5.5 million for projects requested in the first two years of the plan. These projects address specific infrastructure deficiencies identified by the DFG. While the department did not identify capital needs in subsequent years, historical patterns suggest that additional funding will be necessary in future plans.

Because there are a number of pending studies, the needs expressed by this plan should be regarded as conceptual and incomplete. Future plans should be able to better identify future capital outlay needs for this department. Therefore, it is proposed that the DFG continue to collect and analyze information regarding future needs and further refine needs in subsequent plans. Additionally, the department should work with the

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WCB and other state agencies that acquire land and transfer stewardship to the DFG to estimate future capital needs on land planned for acquisition.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Fish and Game (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$3,618	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,618
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$264	\$1,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,864
Total	\$3,882	\$1,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,482
Funding Source	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Special Fund	\$2,000	\$370	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,370
Bond Funds	\$1,768	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,768
Federal Fund	\$14	\$1,230	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,244
Other	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100
Total	\$3,882	\$1,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,482

Department of Boating and Waterways

The Department of Boating and Waterways (DBW) develops and improves boating facilities throughout the State, promotes boating safety, and enhances recreational boating on California's waterways. The DBW plans and constructs boating facilities on State-managed lands and provides financial assistance to local agencies and private entities through its local assistance program.

Boating facilities on State-managed lands typically include:

- ◆ Boat launching ramps
- ◆ Hoists
- ◆ Specialty launch devices (boat slips and anchorage)
- ◆ Parking areas
- ◆ Sanitary facilities
- ◆ Day use amenities (boat boarding floats, docks, shore access floats, shoreline improvements)
- ◆ Boating and Instruction Safety Centers (BISC)

The boating safety program, operated in partnership with state universities and non-profit entities, provides opportunities for students and other members of the community to experience safe boating activities. BISCs, also known as aquatic centers, provide in-class and hands-on learning for people of all ages and ability levels. The youth summer camp programs are among the most popular, where children ages 7-18 get instruction in sailing, windsurfing, canoeing, kayaking, water skiing, jet skiing, rowing, white water rafting, and challenge ropes courses.

The DBW's local assistance program provides funding for a number of boating projects on non-state managed land, which include marinas, boat launching ramps, boarding

floats, parking, boat storage, and other boating related facilities. While DBW is not involved in the construction or management of these facilities, grant recipients must meet specific guidelines set by the DBW, which among other things, requires that these facilities remain open to all boaters at reasonable prices and that the project is maintained for a minimum of 20 years at no cost to the State.

DBW programs and infrastructure are funded almost exclusively from a special fund, the Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund (HWRF). The HWRF receives its revenues from taxes paid on motor fuel purchased for boats, license fees from boating registration, and repayments from loans made to build marinas.

Existing Facilities: The DBW's capital outlay program is responsible for the construction of boating facilities on State-managed land. The DBW typically transfers ownership of completed capital improvements to other state entities (especially the Department of Parks and Recreation and California State University campuses). The State currently operates approximately 100 multi-lane boat-launching sites, four mini-marinas, and numerous BISCs.

A statewide Needs Assessment Study (NAS) is currently being completed for the DBW and is scheduled to be available in 2003. It is expected that this study will provide an up-to-date inventory of statewide boating facilities and a qualitative analysis of existing boating facilities (State and non-State). Once completed, this study should enable the department to better understand its current and future infrastructure needs.

Drivers of Need: The need for capital outlay projects is mainly driven by three factors: (1) aging facilities, (2) an increasing number of boaters in the State, and (3) the continued need for improved boating safety. Currently, there are more than 954,000 registered boats in the State and approximately 55,000 additional car top boats. Based on recent census data, California's population is estimated at 33.8 million. It is also estimated that nearly 3 percent of the state's population own a boat, registered or otherwise. Recent projections suggest that there will be 1.1 million boats in California by 2006, an increase of almost 20,000 boats per year.

A major driver of capital projects is the replacement of aging facilities. Many boating facilities were built in the 1960s. They have far exceeded their designed life expectancy of 20 years and are now in need of replacement or renovation.

Based on the 1995 Boating Facilities and Inventory Demand Study, there were almost 600 registered vessels per launching lane in 1995. Assuming this ratio is sufficient to provide adequate boating access, 34 new launching lanes would need to be added each year to maintain the same ratio of boats to launching lanes that existed in 1995. This equates to a projected statewide need of 170 boat launching lanes over the next five years. Although this is clearly a population driven need, exact needs cannot be projected until a baseline standard is established. It is expected that the pending NAS will help establish this standard.

Only a portion of the statewide need is met directly through the DBW's capital outlay program, as private, local government, and federal funding sources also are available to address this need. Historically, about 25 percent of the state's new boat launching

facilities, approximately eight launching lanes, are funded through the department's capital outlay program each year. However, a number of federal, local, and private boating projects are funded in part through the DBW's grants and loans programs.

The third major driver of capital projects is the need for improved boating safety. Ranked second in the country for the number of boats, California is also ranked second in the number of boating related accidents. In 1999, there were a total of 907 reported accidents, 491 injuries, and 42 fatalities on California waterways. The most common cause of these accidents was operator inexperience (39 percent). Therefore, in an attempt to promote boating safety, the DBW partners with state agencies throughout the State to construct BISCs.

Five-Year Needs: The DBW has requested a total of \$60.2 million for the replacement or renovation of existing boating facilities, the construction of new BISCs, project planning, and various minor capital outlay projects (less than \$500,000). Based on needs identified by the DBW, revenue projections, and the DBW's ability to manage the timely completion of capital projects, the DBW has requested an average of \$12 million per year, which is consistent with historical averages.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Boating and Waterways (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$5,532	\$5,860	\$9,550	\$5,175	\$5,200	\$31,317
Public Access and Recreation	\$4,260	\$6,806	\$3,940	\$4,475	\$4,500	\$23,981
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$0	\$360	\$500	\$2,010	\$2,020	\$4,890
Total	\$9,792	\$13,026	\$13,990	\$11,660	\$11,720	\$60,188

The needs requested by the department were, for the most part, not based on specific projects. Instead the needs identified in this plan have been derived from knowledge of current site conditions, historical patterns, feedback from cooperating State agencies, and the 1995 Boating Facilities Inventory and Demand Study, published by the DBW. With the completion of a statewide NAS scheduled for 2003, results from this study will be available for incorporation into future five-year plans and should enable the DBW to further refine the needs identified at this time and develop the necessary level of project-specific detail.

Proposal: This plan proposes \$59.1 million for capital outlay projects requested by the department. However, it should be noted that since the proposal did not provide sufficient project specific details, the approval of specific projects in future years will be contingent on a thorough review of the pending statewide NAS, review of project specific details, and the availability of funding.

Once completed, it is proposed that the findings presented in the pending statewide NAS be analyzed and incorporated into future five-year plans. If possible, data from the study should be used to develop standards that can be used in conjunction with population projections to estimate future infrastructure needs.

Because the revenues for the HWRF are not fixed and will fluctuate from year to year, the DBW has proposed adjusting yearly local assistance expenditures to balance out unexpected revenue fluctuations as needed to provide consistent funding for the capital outlay program.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Boating and Waterways (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$5,532	\$5,725	\$8,875	\$5,040	\$5,065	\$30,237
Public Access and Recreation	\$4,260	\$6,806	\$3,940	\$4,475	\$4,500	\$23,981
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$0	\$360	\$500	\$2,010	\$2,020	\$4,890
Total	\$9,792	\$12,891	\$13,315	\$11,525	\$11,585	\$59,108
Funding Source						
Other	\$9,792	\$12,891	\$13,315	\$11,525	\$11,585	\$59,108
Total	\$9,792	\$12,891	\$13,315	\$11,525	\$11,585	\$59,108

Department of Parks and Recreation

The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) is a critical part of California's tourism industry. The DPR estimates that visitors will spend over \$2.8 billion at State parks in 2002. The DPR serves approximately 73 million visitors annually. In addition, the DPR is responsible for preserving and protecting the State's biological diversity and its valued natural and cultural resources to help promote the health, inspiration, and education of all Californians. The DPR protects natural and biological diversity by purchasing and maintaining land to provide habitat for endangered wildlife and flora species, and to serve as a corridor connecting multiple protected habitat areas. The DPR also purchases, restores, and maintains buildings of historical importance, and acquires and protects property that has cultural significance. In addition, the DPR offers a variety of educational programs at several parks, ranging from lectures and audio-visual displays to exhibits and guided tours. Generally, the educational programs focus on the importance of the parks or the life that the parks support. Further, the DPR provides education through the development and support of museums, and creates opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation. This recreation includes biking, hiking, boating, horseback riding, tent and recreational vehicle camping, surfing, swimming, wildlife viewing, and off-highway vehicle use.

The DPR's capital outlay program is organized into three main program areas which include Acquisitions, Development, and the Off-highway Vehicle Program. There are recreational, historical, natural, and cultural aspects to all of the DPR's capital outlay projects within these programs.

Existing Facilities: To meet its diverse objectives, the DPR has acquired or constructed a variety of lands and facilities. The DPR has more than 260 park units, which include oceans and beaches, mountains and deserts, historical museums, cultural centers, and off-highway vehicle parks. The DPR is responsible for nearly 1.3 million acres of land,

280 miles of coastline, and 625 miles of lake and river frontage. The following are examples of the diversity in infrastructure included in the State park system:

- ◆ Hearst San Simeon State Historic Museum, San Luis Obispo County: Popularly known as Hearst Castle, this museum boasts a 115-room main house plus guesthouses, pools, and 8 acres of cultivated gardens. The main house contains a collection of European antiques and fine art pieces.
- ◆ Morro Bay State Park, San Luis Obispo County: This park offers opportunities for camping, sailing, fishing, hiking, and bird watching. The park also has lagoons, a natural bay habitat, and a park museum with exhibits covering natural features and cultural history, Native American life, geology, and oceanography.
- ◆ Carnegie State Vehicle Recreation Area, San Joaquin County: This recreation area has 1,500 acres of land and offers visitors an opportunity to use off-road vehicles such as motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, and four-wheel drive vehicles. The park includes challenging hill-type trail riding, a professionally designed motocross track, and a four-wheel drive obstacle course.
- ◆ Crystal Cove State Park, Orange County: With 3.5 miles of beach and 2,000 acres of undeveloped woodland, this park offers facilities for mountain bikers, scuba and skin divers, swimmers, surfers, hikers, and horseback riders. The offshore waters are designated as an underwater park and permit visitors to explore tide pools, sandy coves, reefs, ridges, and canyons.
- ◆ Anza Borrego Desert State Park, San Diego and Riverside Counties: With over 600,000 acres, Anza-Borrego Desert State Park is the largest state park in the contiguous United States. The park includes 500 miles of dirt roads, 12 wilderness areas, and miles of hiking trails. The park features wildflowers, palm groves, cacti, and sweeping vistas. In addition, the park provides habitat for roadrunners, golden eagles, kit foxes, mule deer, bighorn sheep, iguanas, chuckwallas, and the red diamond rattlesnake.
- ◆ Jedediah Smith Redwoods, Del Norte County: With 10,000 acres of predominately old growth coast redwoods, this park provides watershed for the Smith River and Mill Creek, and includes about 20 miles of hiking and nature trails, river access, and a visitor center with exhibits.

Drivers of Need: Investment in the DPR projects can be categorized into the acquisition and development of new facilities, and the maintenance and improvement of existing facilities. Expansion of either the park system itself or the types of programs and services offered is driven by public policy, and involves weighing the needs for economic development, population expansion, and ecosystem preservation. In addition, the need for specific types of projects (natural, cultural or historical) is driven by what the DPR currently owns, what the public desires, and what the DPR can expect to be able to acquire. The public has indicated, through the passage of several bond acts, a desire for greater recreational opportunities and increased preservation of cultural and natural resources. Most recently, the voters approved Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2000 (Proposition 12), which provided \$2.1 billion for environmental purposes, including over \$500 million for DPR projects; and Proposition 40 which authorized \$2.6 billion for environmental purposes including \$225 million for DPR projects.

Both a building's physical condition and ability to meet programmatic requirements drive maintenance and improvement needs. Examples of physical inadequacies that drive infrastructure needs include dry rot and termites that cause buildings to become structurally unsound, resulting in public safety risks and sewage systems that have deteriorated and corroded allowing sewage to leak into streams. A building has a functional inadequacy if it does not have sufficient space to meet its intended purpose, such as a visitors center that is too small to serve a growing number of visitors or a lifeguard station that does not provide sufficient space for the number of lifeguards required to maintain safe conditions at a State beach or lake.

While both improving existing facilities and expanding the park system are essential elements to California's parks infrastructure, it is difficult to develop a formula that identifies the specific funding required for each element. The DPR is continuing to evaluate and refine the criteria for selecting and prioritizing park projects in an effort to find the appropriate balance between these two objectives. Given the difficulties in developing a formula for funding park projects, other factors were considered in developing this plan. The plan utilizes existing bond funds to address the highest priority projects to continue to invest in California parks for fiscal year 2002-03. The plan also considers the public's interest in continuing to invest in park projects as reflected in the Proposition 40.

Five-Year Needs: The DPR identified a total of \$365.7 million for capital outlay projects over the next five years. Based on its mission, the DPR established statewide objectives and created categories consistent with these objectives. For allocating Proposition 12 and other funds, district superintendents, policy division chiefs, and service center managers selected projects that would appropriately be classified within one of these categories. After all of the projects were submitted, they were evaluated to determine which projects best met the objectives and which projects were justified based on physical and functional inadequacies.

For allocating Proposition 40 funds, the DPR provided an estimate by category type and future plans, and will utilize a methodology similar to that noted above to evaluate and prioritize specific projects.

Of the \$365.7 million, \$106.1 million is for projects categorized as critical infrastructure deficiencies. The types of projects within this category include replacing or repairing deficient lifeguard stations, campsites, bathrooms, and visitors' centers, renovating structurally unsound historical facilities, stabilizing roads within the park system, and replacing utilities such as sewage treatment systems. Minor projects are also included in this category.

The DPR requested \$40.5 million for projects categorized as environmental acquisitions and restoration. These projects include acquisition of land that is important for preserving the flora and fauna of the state.

The DPR requested \$4.6 million for environmental restoration projects. Projects in this category include protection of trees through the relocation of a campground away from an important redwood grove, and realignment of roads to reduce the level of runoff into stream waters.

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The DPR also requested \$32.4 million for projects categorized as facility, infrastructure and modernization. Projects in this category include remodeling, expanding, and improving existing facilities to better serve the public. Specific projects include installing climate controls to protect museum artifacts, improving concessionaire facilities to expand service offerings and promote competitive bidding for contracts, and adding RV hookups to existing campsites.

A total of \$182.2 million has been requested for projects classified as public access and recreation. Examples of the types of projects within this category include the construction of new visitors centers, building stairways to permit safer beach access, and the movement of staff offices from historic buildings so that the public can have access to the vacated structures.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Parks and Recreation (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$31,198	\$25,811	\$23,752	12,833	\$12,525	\$106,119
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$14,109	\$13,740	\$7,651	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$40,500
Environmental Restoration	\$1,025	\$1,541	\$99	\$1,244	\$660	\$4,569
Facility/ Infrastructure Modernization	\$12,983	\$4,735	\$6,144	\$2,166	\$6,325	\$32,353
Public Access and Recreation	\$84,088	\$46,990	\$24,794	\$23,059	\$3,247	\$182,178
Total	\$143,403	\$92,817	\$62,440	\$41,802	\$25,257	\$365,719

Proposal: The plan proposes \$365.7 million for expansion and improvement of the State park system, consistent with the projects evaluated and prioritized by the DPR. In addition to general obligation bond funds, the plan proposes appropriations of federal funds, various special funds and reimbursement authority.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Parks and Recreation (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$30,220	\$25,806	\$12,566	\$25,002	\$12,525	\$106,119
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$14,109	\$13,740	\$7,651	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$40,500
Environmental Restoration	\$1,025	\$1,541	\$99	\$1,244	\$660	\$4,569
Facility/ Infrastructure Modernization	\$12,700	\$3,800	\$7,362	\$2,166	\$6,325	\$32,353
Public Access and Recreation	\$81,601	\$47,901	\$26,370	\$23,059	\$3,247	\$182,178
Total	\$139,655	\$92,788	\$54,048	\$53,971	\$25,257	\$365,719
Funding Source						
Special Fund	\$9,198	\$7,500	\$4,900	\$4,900	\$4,900	\$31,398
General Obligation Bond	\$120,708	\$80,569	\$42,980	\$44,571	\$15,857	\$304,685
Federal Funds	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$7,500
Other	\$8,249	\$3,219	\$4,668	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$22,136
Total	\$139,655	\$92,788	\$54,048	\$53,971	\$25,257	\$365,719

The inevitable support costs associated with DPR land acquisitions and development projects, as well as acquisitions from the various state conservancies, are not included in this report, but may be a substantial pressure on the General Fund in future years.

Conservancies

State Conservancies and the Wildlife Conservation Board: The seven state conservancies and the Wildlife Conservation Board acquire and preserve land for the protection, enhancement, preservation, and restoration of sensitive landscapes, wildlife and habitat areas, and for public recreation areas. The Wildlife Conservation Board primarily acts as a purchasing agent and control entity for the Department of Fish and Game.

The **State Coastal Conservancy** works with landowners, local governments, private industry, and non-profit conservation organizations to implement the State's Coastal Management Program through non-regulatory means. Established in 1976, the Conservancy acquires land and easements and provides project grant funds and technical assistance through its coastal resource enhancement and development programs. The Conservancy has undertaken over 700 projects along the 1,100-mile California coast. Over the past three years, the Conservancy has acquired over 20,000 acres in coastal lands and easement interests. Some of the more recent Conservancy activities include authorizing grants for the acquisition of approximately 1,833 acres in Los Angeles County pursuant to the Tuna Canyon Significant Ecological Area Enhancement Plan, for studies and construction designs for restoration efforts in the San Joaquin Marsh, for acquisition of the 7,300-acre Big River property in Mendocino County, and to implement the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Plan by installing trash collectors and storm filter units at storm drain locations to remove trash and other pollutants from the Bay.

The **Wildlife Conservation Board** (WCB) was established through legislation in 1947 to acquire lands on behalf of the Department of Fish and Game, which then assumed management of properties for recreational and preservation purposes. Today, the WCB has expanded its role to assist local governments and conservancies through grants and cooperative agreements that allow for the preservation of riparian and wetland habitats and public access through the construction of fishing piers, boat ramps, and wildlife viewing areas. The WCB administers six programs for wildlife conservation and related public recreation: the Inland Wetland Conservation Program; the Habitat Enhancement and Restoration Program; the Inland Wetland Conservation Program; the California Riparian Habitat Conservation Program; and the Natural Community Conservation Planning Land Acquisition Program. Since its inception, the WCB has acquired 338,500 acres that are now protected wildlife habitat and developed nearly 300 public access sites statewide. The WCB has also funded the restoration or enhancement of over 290,000 acres of wetlands and riparian habitat and entered into 69 cooperative agreements with various public and private entities to manage these habitats.

The **California Tahoe Conservancy** was established in 1985 and manages programs to help protect Lake Tahoe's water quality and to conserve wildlife habitat, watershed areas, and public access on the California side of the Lake Tahoe basin. Lake Tahoe is a unique resource combining 72 miles of shoreline and a surrounding ecosystem that supports more than 260 wildlife species with a growing urban population and

multi-billion dollar annual economy. In 1997, California, Nevada, the federal government, local governments and various private entities began implementation of the Lake Tahoe Environmental Improvement Program (EIP). The EIP is a ten-year \$908 million plan to improve environmental conditions in the Lake Tahoe basin. The partners have formally agreed to a cost share arrangement to ensure the goals of the plan are met. California's share is \$275 million including \$207 million committed by the Conservancy, \$52.6 million committed by the Department of Transportation and \$15.3 million committed by the Department of Parks and Recreation.

The **Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy** cooperates with local governments to secure open space and parkland within the 460,000-acre Santa Monica Mountains region. Acquisitions are made in accordance with the objectives of the Santa Monica Mountains Comprehensive Plan, the Rim of the Valley Trails Corridor Master Plan, and the Los Angeles County River Master Plan. Since its creation in 1979, the Conservancy has, either through direct acquisition or local assistance grants, protected over 42,000 acres of open space and administered 95 public access and restoration projects.

The **Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy** acquires and holds in trust open space within the Coachella Valley and the mountainous lands surrounding the valley for the public's enjoyment and for use consistent with the protection of cultural, scientific, scenic, and wildlife resources. This unique region encompasses desert terrain at sea level bordered by the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains, which rises to altitudes of up to 10,800 feet. This rapid rise creates alpine environments in the highlands bordering the dry desert plains, creating a variety of distinctive animal and plant habitats within one geographic region. Since its creation in 1990, the Conservancy has acquired 2,835 acres for preservation. The Conservancy uses the WCB as its purchasing agent.

The **San Joaquin River Conservancy** was founded in 1992 to develop, operate, and maintain the San Joaquin River Parkway, which encompasses 5,900 acres on both sides of the San Joaquin River from Friant Dam to Highway 99 in Fresno County. The Conservancy is responsible for the restoration of the cultural assets of 167-acre Jensen Ranch and other historical resources, as well as providing public access trails to the riparian habitats. To date, 2,917 acres of the Parkway have been acquired for public ownership. The Conservancy uses the WCB as its purchasing agent.

The **Baldwin Hills Conservancy** was created by statute in 2000 to acquire and preserve lands within the Baldwin Hills region of Culver City, adjacent to the locally-operated Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area. The first 48-acre parcel, known as Vista Pacifica, was purchased in December 2000. At the time of purchase, this hillside was graded for home development. The Conservancy is now working to rehabilitate the area for public use and reintroduce native vegetation. Although much of the region has been developed for oil drilling and industrial use, the Conservancy and the surrounding urban community are working toward purchasing these lands for conversion into public open space and recreational facilities.

The **San Gabriel and East Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy** was established in 1999 to provide open space through the acquisition of lands in the San Gabriel basin along the upper Los Angeles River and within the San Gabriel Mountains. The Conservancy is also responsible for undertaking projects focusing on aesthetic

improvements and ecological restoration within the region. The area within the purview of the Conservancy is large, encompassing eastern Los Angeles County and the northwestern regions of Orange County. Because of its size, the Conservancy not only works to acquire diverse habitats, but also collaborates with a variety of local government entities, joint power authorities, and non-profit agencies.

Drivers of Need: Unlike traditional capital outlay projects that are driven by program expansion and development, conservancies' capital requirements and processes are driven by public policy and efforts to strike a balance between economic development, population expansion, and wildland ecosystem preservation. The public desires greater recreational access to the state's natural resources; this is especially true for urban population centers that have limited open space and substantial development. Conservancy acquisitions tend to provide larger, more diverse regions that provide greater recreational opportunities such as camping, fishing, or backpacking. As California's population expands into what were once remote regions or agricultural lands, development pressures have generated a greater need to restore environmentally significant habitats and ecosystems. These areas serve important environmental needs and provide habitats for California's wildlife and endangered species, as well as provide recreational opportunities.

Ecosystem restoration provides both erosion control and pollution abatement for watersheds. Since the effects of environmental pollutants tend to spread beyond the boundaries of a city or suburb, habitat and ecosystem restoration on a larger scale has been viewed as a State responsibility. Statewide entities, such as the State Coastal Conservancy and the WCB, have broader mandates to acquire lands or easements that can provide more expansive access to wildlands or coastal regions. However, regional conservancies focus on acquisition and restoration of lands within their statutorily-established regions. Resources within these regions are under immediate threat, and particular attention has been given to them in order to preserve unique ecological assets, such as open space and distinct features surrounding both the Lake Tahoe and Los Angeles basins.

Five-Year Needs: In total, these conservancies identified \$1.3 billion over the next five years in infrastructure needs, primarily for land acquisitions and environmental restorations. General obligation bond funds approved by the voters through Proposition 40 will make \$705 million available to the conservancies for appropriation to meet these requested needs. The specific program categories and funding for each conservancy are identified in the following charts.

The **State Coastal Conservancy** has developed its infrastructure plan based on an extensive assessment of programmatic needs that correspond to major strategic goals contained in its strategic plan, updated in 2001. Using its experience with previous projects both completed and in various phases of development, the Conservancy took great effort to establish criteria with which to prioritize programs and projects of significant merit. The Conservancy reports a five-year funding requirement of \$825.7 million needed for public access, development of the 1,100-mile California Coastal Trail; enhancement of wetlands, watersheds and riparian areas; coastal agricultural preservation, coastal restoration; urban waterfronts; and assistance to nonprofit agencies. Approximately \$20 million of known special funds and funds from Proposition 12 are

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expected to be available to fulfill this need. In addition, the Conservancy has access to \$292 million in Proposition 40 funds.

Funding Needs Reported by the State Coastal Conservancy (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$197,150	\$87,300	\$83,900	\$87,300	\$85,000	\$540,650
Public Access and Recreation	\$9,000	\$69,000	\$69,000	\$69,000	\$69,000	\$285,000
Total	\$206,150	\$156,300	\$152,900	\$156,300	\$154,000	\$825,650

Proposal: \$285.6 million is proposed consistent with the Proposition 40 expenditure plan and available special funds. Although the requested projects have merit and are consistent with the Conservancy's strategic plan, limited General Fund resources make voter-approved bond funds the primary source of funding.

Proposed Funding for the State Coastal Conservancy (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$197,150	\$29,000	\$24,000	\$9,400	\$0	\$259,550
Public Access and Recreation	\$1,000	\$12,000	\$11,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$26,000
Total	\$198,150	\$41,000	\$35,000	\$10,400	\$1,000	\$285,550

Funding Source

Special Fund	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$5,000
General Obligation Bonds	\$197,150	\$40,000	\$34,000	\$9,400	\$0	\$280,550
Total	\$198,150	\$41,000	\$35,000	\$10,400	\$1,000	\$285,550

The **Wildlife Conservation Board's** infrastructure plan is based on projects evaluated and approved by the Department of Fish and Game that address the goals specified within its strategic plan. The WCB has a backlog of \$491 million in specific capital projects for acquisitions and improvements that are the most essential and suitable for enhancement, preservation, and compatible recreational development. This backlog fluctuates annually and has not been prioritized. However, each project has been reviewed and recommended by the Department of Fish and Game. The WCB is currently scheduled to receive \$107.5 million over the next five years. Under current law, the WCB is appropriated \$21 million annually from the Habitat Conservation Fund mandated by the voters through the Wildlife Protection Act of 1990 (Proposition 117). The WCB also has access to \$300 million from Proposition 40.

Funding Needs Reported by the Wildlife Conservation Board (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$72,000	\$99,500	\$99,500	\$55,000	\$22,000	\$348,000
Public Access and Recreation	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$2,500
Total	\$72,500	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$55,500	\$22,500	\$350,500

Proposal: This plan proposes \$350.2 million consistent with the Proposition 40 expenditure plan and available special funds. Although the requested projects are consistent with the WCB's strategic plan, limited General Fund resources preclude approval of all specified acquisition and public access projects.

Proposed Funding for the Wildlife Conservation Board (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$71,664	\$99,500	\$99,500	\$55,000	\$22,000	\$347,664
Public Access and Recreation	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$2,500
Total	\$72,164	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$55,500	\$22,500	\$350,164
Funding Source						
Special Fund	\$21,164	\$21,500	\$21,500	\$21,500	\$21,500	\$107,164
General Obligation Bonds	\$51,000	\$78,500	\$78,500	\$34,000	\$1,000	\$243,000
Total	\$72,164	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$55,500	\$22,500	\$350,164

The **California Tahoe Conservancy** has infrastructure needs of \$72.5 million, which is entirely based on its EIP commitment over the next five years. The Conservancy's plan includes acquiring up to 750 acres of environmentally valuable lands; restoring up to 174 acres of damaged, eroding roadside areas; constructing up to 243 miles of roadside erosion improvements for water quality protection; restoring 559 acres of degraded stream environments; adding 13,000 feet of lakefront to public ownership and enhancing access and recreation to over 278 acres including 17 miles of trails; and enhancing up to 3,500 acres of wildlife habitat. This chart includes funding for the soil erosion grant program, which is a local assistance program included in the EIP commitment.

Funding Needs Reported by the California Tahoe Conservancy (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$9,200	\$17,634	\$14,209	\$14,209	\$2,209	\$57,461
Public Access and Recreation	\$6,517	\$1,385	\$2,385	\$2,385	\$2,385	\$15,057
Total	\$15,717	\$19,019	\$16,594	\$16,594	\$4,594	\$72,518

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Proposal: This plan proposes \$72.5 million consistent with the Conservancy's EIP commitment.

Proposed Funding for the California Tahoe Conservancy (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$9,200	\$17,634	\$14,209	\$14,209	\$2,209	\$57,461
Public Access and Recreation	\$6,517	\$1,385	\$2,385	\$2,385	\$2,385	\$15,057
Total	\$15,717	\$19,019	\$16,594	\$16,594	\$4,594	\$72,518
Funding Source						
Special Fund	\$1,196	\$1,196	\$1,196	\$1,196	\$1,196	\$5,980
General Obligation Bonds	\$14,277	\$17,579	\$15,154	\$15,154	\$3,154	\$65,318
Other	\$244	\$244	\$244	\$244	\$244	\$1,220
Total	\$15,717	\$19,019	\$16,594	\$16,594	\$4,594	\$72,518

The **Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy** based its infrastructure plan on the implementation of the goals and objectives in the Santa Monica Mountains Comprehensive Plan and the Rim of the Valley Trail Corridor Master Plan. In short, the Conservancy's plan envisions the preservation of open space within its region and the completion of trails and public access amenities. The Conservancy assumes that existing staff resources would remain at current baseline levels and has restricted its five-year need projection to \$133.2 million in acquisition and restoration projects. This would allow the Conservancy to purchase from 7,500 to 30,000 acres of identified properties. However, the Conservancy identified 120,000 acres of land within its zone that it believes will be available over the next five years for purchase. Based on the lowest price per acre it has paid within the zone (\$5,000), the Conservancy anticipates that acquisition of all of these properties would cost at least \$600 million. However, given that much of this land is still developable, the Conservancy projects that land values could approach \$20,000 per acre within this five-year period. The Conservancy has access to \$1.1 million in special funds and \$40 million in Proposition 40 funds.

Funding Needs Reported by the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$13,228	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$133,228
Public Access and Recreation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$13,228	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$133,228

Proposal: This plan proposes \$37.6 million consistent with the Proposition 40 expenditure plan and available special funds.

Proposed Funding for the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$13,194	\$12,000	\$12,400	\$0	\$0	\$37,594
Total	\$13,194	\$12,000	\$12,400	\$0	\$0	\$37,594
Funding Source						
General Obligation Bonds	\$12,728	\$12,000	\$12,400	\$0	\$0	\$37,128
Other	\$466	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$466
Total	\$13,194	\$12,000	\$12,400	\$0	\$0	\$37,594

The **Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy** estimates \$83 million in acquisition needs over the next five years. The Conservancy has focused its priorities on acquiring 16,942 acres of mountainous lands bordering urban areas since these appear to be the most threatened with immediate development. In addition, the Conservancy has identified 36,911 acres to be the maximum amount of lands available for acquisition under its Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP). The Conservancy has proposed front-loading the acquisitions within the first ten years of the projected 50-year NCCP implementation period. On that basis, it would acquire 18,456 acres under the NCCP over this five-year period in addition to mountainous land acquisitions. The Conservancy currently has access to \$20 million in Proposition 40 funds.

Funding Needs Reported by the Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$16,602	\$16,602	\$16,602	\$16,602	\$16,602	\$83,010
Total	\$16,602	\$16,602	\$16,602	\$16,602	\$16,602	\$83,010

Proposal: This plan proposes \$18.2 million consistent with the Proposition 40 expenditure plan. Although the requested plan was based on a careful assessment of acquisition priorities and open space needs, limited General Fund resources make bond funds its primary source of acquisition funding.

Proposed Funding for the Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$2,200	\$0	\$0	\$18,200
Total	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$2,200	\$0	\$0	\$18,200
Funding Source						
General Obligation Bonds	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$2,200	\$0	\$0	\$18,200
Total	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$2,200	\$0	\$0	\$18,200

The **San Joaquin River Conservancy** anticipates \$44.4 million in acquisition needs for recreational and educational programs, as well as the restoration of the Jensen River Ranch property. Given the comparatively small area that the Conservancy is authorized to protect, acquisition needs are limited to the 2,983 acres still under private ownership. Of this amount, 2,084 acres have been offered by willing sellers. Public access improvements include the addition of 100 miles of trails, 172 picnic units, and 11.4 miles of new roads. In addition to these projects, the City and the County of Fresno own and manage 566 acres within the Conservancy (principally Woodward Park and Lost Lake Park). The Conservancy has access to \$25 million in Proposition 40 funds.

Funding Needs Reported by the San Joaquin River Conservancy (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$17,975	\$12,138	\$11,000	\$2,629	\$686	\$44,428
Total	\$17,975	\$12,138	\$11,000	\$2,629	\$686	\$44,428

Proposal: This plan proposes \$22.8 million consistent with the Proposition 40 expenditure plan and projected acquisition and restoration priorities.

Proposed Funding for the San Joaquin River Conservancy (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$2,500	\$8,500	\$11,000	\$750	\$0	\$22,750
Total	\$2,500	\$8,500	\$11,000	\$750	\$0	\$22,750
Funding Source						
General Obligation Bonds	\$2,500	\$8,500	\$11,000	\$750	\$0	\$22,750
Total	\$2,500	\$8,500	\$11,000	\$750	\$0	\$22,750

The **Baldwin Hills Conservancy** has not yet submitted a five-year plan; however it has targeted acquisition of 620 acres that are currently under private ownership. The total estimated value of this land could be as high as \$55 million, although no formal appraisals have been made to date.

Proposal: \$36.4 million is proposed consistent with the Proposition 40 appropriation plan. Because the Conservancy was not staffed until July 2001, and given the limits on its authority and available lands within its designated region, acquisitions may be pursued while an initial infrastructure plan is developed.

Proposed Funding for the Baldwin Hills Conservancy (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$15,000	\$7,200	\$7,100	\$7,100	\$0	\$36,400
Total	\$15,000	\$7,200	\$7,100	\$7,100	\$0	\$36,400
Funding Source						
General Obligation Bonds	\$15,000	\$7,200	\$7,100	\$7,100	\$0	\$36,400
Total	\$15,000	\$7,200	\$7,100	\$7,100	\$0	\$36,400

The **San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy** has not yet submitted a five-year plan.

Proposal: This plan proposes \$36.4 million consistent with the Proposition 40 expenditure plan.

Proposed Funding for the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$18,000	\$6,200	\$6,100	\$6,100	\$0	\$36,400
Total	\$18,000	\$6,200	\$6,100	\$6,100	\$0	\$36,400
Funding Source						
General Obligation Bonds	\$18,000	\$6,200	\$6,100	\$6,100	\$0	\$36,400
Total	\$18,000	\$6,200	\$6,100	\$6,100	\$0	\$36,400

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As summarized below, the total combined request for the conservancies and the WCB was \$1.6 billion.

Funding Needs Reported by the State Conservancies and the WCB (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$359,155	\$276,574	\$268,411	\$218,940	\$156,497	\$1,279,577
Public Access and Recreation	\$16,017	\$70,885	\$71,885	\$71,885	\$71,885	\$302,557
Total	\$375,172	\$347,459	\$340,296	\$290,825	\$228,382	\$1,582,134

Of the amount requested, the plan proposes funding of \$857.2 - \$859.6 million, based on analysis of project readiness and available funding. The following chart represents the funding levels that are proposed and available to the conservancies. These funding levels are consistent with the Proposition 40 expenditure plan.

Several of the smaller conservancies have been directed through budget bill provisions to not undertake acquisitions and enhancements if they would require increased state funds for management purposes. Although each plan uses existing resources for project support costs, maintenance and operations are not in the purview of the conservancies, and it is not clear whether the State or local entities will maintain these lands for public use. If management is assumed by the State, these capital projects will generate significant additional support needs for the State entity that becomes their final managing authority, primarily the DFG and the DPR. The inevitable support costs once these acquisitions are completed are not included in this report, but may be a substantial pressure to the General Fund.

Proposed Funding for State Conservancies and the WCB (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	\$334,708	\$188,034	\$176,509	\$92,559	\$24,209	\$816,019
Public Access and Recreation	\$8,017	\$13,885	\$13,885	\$3,885	\$3,885	\$43,557
Total	\$342,725	\$201,919	\$190,394	\$96,444	\$28,094	\$859,576
Funding Source						
Special Fund	\$23,360	\$23,696	\$23,696	\$23,696	\$23,696	\$118,144
General Obligation Bonds	\$318,655	\$177,979	\$166,454	\$72,504	\$4,154	\$739,746
Other	\$710	\$244	\$244	\$244	\$244	\$1,686
Total	\$342,725	\$201,919	\$190,394	\$96,444	\$28,094	\$859,576

Proposed Funding for State Conservancies and the WCB (Dollars in Thousands)

Department	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
California Tahoe Conservancy	\$15,717	\$19,019	\$16,594	\$16,594	\$4,594	\$72,518
Wildlife Conservation Board	\$72,164	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$55,500	\$22,500	\$350,164
State Coastal Conservancy	\$198,150	\$41,000	\$35,000	\$10,400	\$1,000	\$285,550
Santa Monica Mntns Conservancy	\$13,194	\$12,000	\$12,400	\$0	\$0	\$37,594
San Gabriel/Lower LA River	\$18,000	\$6,200	\$6,100	\$6,100	\$0	\$36,400
San Joaquin River Conservancy	\$2,500	\$8,500	\$11,000	\$750	\$0	\$22,750
Baldwin Hills Conservancy	\$15,000	\$7,200	\$7,100	\$7,100	\$0	\$36,400
Coachella Valley Mntns Conservancy	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$2,200	\$0	\$0	\$18,200
Total	\$342,725	\$201,919	\$190,394	\$96,444	\$28,094	\$859,576

Department of Water Resources

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) is responsible for supplying suitable water for personal use, agricultural irrigation, industry, recreation, power generation, and fish and wildlife. The DWR also is responsible for flood management and the safety of dams. The DWR's major infrastructure programs include the State Water Project, flood control, and the CALFED Bay-Delta Program. In addition, the DWR has a number of other functions, including forecasting the State's water needs and identifying water management strategies, such as water conservation and recycling, to address these long-term needs. The DWR is also responsible for purchasing electric power on behalf of the State's three investor-owned utilities. The Department has over 3,100 employees.

State Water Project: In 1957, the DWR's initial California Water Plan proposed the Feather River Project, a system of dams, reservoirs, aqueducts, and pumping and power plants, now known as the State Water Project (SWP), to address the State's growing water supply needs. In 1960, California voters approved a \$1.8 billion bond measure to begin building the SWP. The SWP, which provides water to approximately two-thirds of

the State's residents, is a water storage and delivery system that consists of 32 man-made reservoirs and lakes, 17 pumping plants, 3 pumping-generating plants, 5 hydro-electric power plants, and about 660 miles of open canals and pipelines. While the SWP is a vital part of the State's existing infrastructure, the project is self-supporting and is fully funded by the 29 urban and agricultural water suppliers that receive SWP water. Because of its self-supporting financial structure, the five-year infrastructure plan does not include funding for the SWP.

Flood Control Program: Although California is known for its earthquakes, 90 percent of all natural disasters in the state are flood related. Floods can cause significant property damage and loss of life. For example, the 1997 floods caused eight deaths, forced the evacuation of 120,000 people, and resulted in approximately \$2 billion of property damage. To protect against floods, the DWR provides funding for flood control projects through both local assistance and State capital outlay. Projects located in the Central Valley are funded as State infrastructure. The DWR through the State Reclamation Board (Board) participates with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and local entities in the development and construction of these projects. Projects located outside the Central Valley are built and operated by local governments. However, through its local assistance program, the DWR provides substantial funding grants to assist local governments for the cost of these projects. Under existing law, the federal government pays between 50 and 75 percent of the total costs of any flood control project authorized by Congress and the Legislature, with the remaining non-federal share paid for by both State and local entities. Depending on whether the project includes various environmental and recreational enhancements, the State funds between 50 and 70 percent of the nonfederal costs.

The Board is responsible for sponsoring flood control projects in the Central Valley because the area contains a number of inter-connected rivers and streams that necessitate a regional flood management system that no local government could provide. The Board, in conjunction with the Corps and local entities, determines the need for flood control projects. Although the Board sponsors these projects, they are usually funded jointly by federal, state, and local governments.

In areas outside the Central Valley, local agencies sponsor flood control projects. Although the State provides significant financial assistance, these projects are owned and operated by local agencies and therefore are not included in the five-year infrastructure plan.

CALFED Bay-Delta Program: The Department is also involved in the comprehensive CALFED Bay-Delta Program. The CALFED program was established in 1994 to improve the environmental health of the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (the Bay-Delta), while ensuring adequate water supplies for agricultural and urban users. The Bay-Delta is the heart of the State's two largest water delivery systems, the SWP and the federal Central Valley Project (CVP), and provides drinking water for 22 million people. It is also the largest estuary on the west coast, and home to 750 plant and animal species. However, several species, such as Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, are endangered or in decline. In August 2000, a Record of Decision (ROD) was signed to formalize the commitment of federal and State agencies to implement various CALFED program elements, including the Conveyance Program and

the Storage Program, which are intended to achieve CALFED's water supply objectives. CALFED is projected to cost a total of \$8.7 billion over seven years. CALFED's infrastructure projects are primarily facilities that will be owned and operated by the SWP, the CVP, or local agencies. Although not all of these projects will be owned and operated by the State, CALFED's infrastructure needs are included in this report for several reasons. First, CALFED's projects address the State's long-term water needs and are of vital statewide significance. Furthermore, several State agencies are intimately involved in the planning and execution of the CALFED program.

Flood Control Projects

Existing Facilities: The Central Valley contains the two largest rivers in the State, the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, as well as a number of other inter-connected rivers and streams. Historically, these river basins have been subject to major flooding. In the late 1800s, many local landowners constructed levees to protect their property. However, because these projects were not coordinated at a regional level, many of the levees diverted flooding to other communities at downstream locations. In the early 1900s, the Sacramento River Flood Control Project was developed to provide a regional flood management system consisting of multiple, interrelated levees, weirs, and by-passes. This flood control project is overseen by the State Reclamation Board. The existing flood control infrastructure in the Central Valley consists of 1,595 miles of levees and 55 various flood control structures, including dams, weirs, pumping plants, diversion structures, gate structures, and drop structures. In general, these facilities provide protection for a 100-year event in urbanized areas, and less in agricultural areas of the Central Valley. (The level of flood protection is defined by the probability that a flood event will occur in a given year. For example, a 100-year flood event is defined as a flood that has a 1 percent chance of occurring in a given year.) However, the DWR advises the existing level of flood protection can range from two years in some areas to 400 years in others.

Drivers of Need: The existing level of flood protection in specific areas determines the need for flood control projects. The Corps evaluates each project on a case-by-case basis to determine the need and whether the project is cost-effective. A minimum cost-benefit ratio is required before the Corps participates financially in a project. In addition to the Corps' criteria, the Board has developed a policy to provide a minimum of 200-year protection in urban areas when economically justified.

In the Central Valley, the need for flood control projects is also determined by the level of flood protection achieved by the regional flood management system as a whole. The number of inter-connected rivers and streams necessitate a regional approach to flood protection, however, these projects provide significant local benefits as well. Therefore, local entities are typically involved in sharing between 30 and 50 percent of the nonfederal costs.

Five-Year Needs: The DWR requested \$258.7 million for flood control projects within the Central Valley jurisdiction of the Board over the next five years. This amount reflects the costs of 19 local flood projects that are, or likely will be, federally authorized. These projects have been, or will be, evaluated and constructed by the Corps and the Board in conjunction with local entities.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Water Resources (Central Valley Flood Projects) (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$69,414	\$43,704	\$35,994	\$79,828	\$29,750	\$258,690
Total	\$69,414	\$43,704	\$35,994	\$79,828	\$29,750	\$258,690

Of the total non-federal share of \$258.7 million, the State's share is \$192.4 million, which would most likely be funded from the General Fund, and the local share is \$66.3 million.

The Corps and the Board are currently involved in a comprehensive study to evaluate the existing Sacramento-San Joaquin flood control system. The purpose of the comprehensive study, which started in 1998, is to evaluate flood control protection on a system wide basis and to develop a comprehensive flood management plan for the Central Valley. The DWR advises that the study should be complete in 2003 and will be incorporated in subsequent five-year plans.

Proposal: It is proposed that \$221.8 million be provided to improve flood protection in the Central Valley over the next five years. Under existing law, the federal government pays between 50 and 75 percent of the total costs of any flood control project authorized by Congress and the Legislature, with the remaining non-federal share paid for by both State and local entities. These projects are consistent with the existing practice of cost-sharing flood control projects. When the comprehensive flood control study is completed in 2003 a number of other projects may be identified to improve flood protection throughout the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Basin.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Water Resources (Central Valley Flood Projects) (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$9,653	\$11,173	\$67,136	\$47,114	\$86,765	\$221,841
Total	\$9,653	\$11,173	\$67,136	\$47,114	\$86,765	\$221,841

Funding Source	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
General Fund	\$7,181	\$7,907	\$48,280	\$37,895	\$59,728	\$160,991
Other	\$2,472	\$3,266	\$18,856	\$9,219	\$27,037	\$60,850
Total	\$9,653	\$11,173	\$67,136	\$47,114	\$86,765	\$221,841

Although the DWR's flood control projects have merit, the General Fund is facing a significant shortfall in 2002-03. Therefore, it is proposed that flood control projects that are currently in the feasibility study and design phase be deferred to future years. However, the plans proposes funding for continuation of existing projects.

CALFED Bay-Delta Program

Existing Facilities: The State's water supply is provided from a variety of different sources, including the SWP, the CVP, the Colorado River, various local projects, and groundwater reserves. The Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta is a primary source of water for both the SWP and the CVP. As noted before, the SWP includes 32 storage facilities (reservoirs and lakes), 17 pumping plants, 3 pumping-generating plants, 5 hydroelectric power plants, and about 660 miles of open canals and pipelines. The CVP consists of another 20 reservoirs, 11 power plants, and 500 miles of canals. Although these facilities are used for the storage and delivery of water, other functions include flood protection and recreational boating.

Drivers of Need: The primary drivers of water system infrastructure needs are population growth and the need to restore and maintain the health of the State's natural ecosystems. Water needs in California often are categorized into three groups of users: agricultural, urban, and environmental. The Bay-Delta supplies water to approximately five million acres of productive farmland and over two-thirds of the State's population, which is expected to increase by 11 million by 2020. In addition to these agricultural and urban water needs, substantial water supplies are necessary to comply with the Endangered Species Act to reverse the decline of fish and wildlife populations and to improve the health of the Bay-Delta ecosystem, the largest estuary on the west coast. To protect the listed species, operational restrictions have been imposed on both the SWP and the CVP to limit water supplies for agricultural and urban uses under certain conditions.

In its 1998 update of the California Water Plan, the DWR estimated that by 2020, the demand for water will exceed supplies by 2.4 million acre feet in average years and 6.2 million acre feet in dry years.

Projected Water Needs in 2020

	Average Years	Dry Years
Total water supplies	78.1 million acre feet	59.8 million acre feet
Total water use	80.5 million acre feet	66 million acre feet
Shortage	2.4 million acre feet	6.2 million acre feet

CALFED's infrastructure needs are driven by the necessity to manage water and ensure adequate supplies for all users. To achieve this management mission, CALFED will need structures and facilities to store water, control where and when it flows, and ensure it is used efficiently.

2002 California's Five Year Infrastructure Plan

Five-Year Needs: The DWR requested \$2.2 billion for four storage and five conveyance projects over the next five years. For purposes of this plan, storage projects have been classified as program delivery changes, and conveyance projects have been reported in the critical infrastructure deficiency category as follows:

Storage	Conveyance
In-Delta Storage	Tracy Fish Test Facility
Shasta Lake Enlargement	South Delta Improvements Program
Los Vaqueros Expansion	North Delta Flood Control Improvements
Sites Reservoir	Lower San Joaquin Floodway Improvements
Delta Cross-Channel Re-operation	

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Water Resources (CALFED) (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$16,047	\$6,133	\$126,094	\$160,186	\$46,986	\$355,446
Program Delivery Changes	\$4,780	\$248,114	\$359,466	\$568,876	\$676,644	\$1,857,880
Total	\$20,827	\$254,247	\$485,560	\$729,062	\$723,630	\$2,213,326

Funding for the storage components, in accordance with CALFED policy, will be based on a "beneficiaries pay" arrangement as specified in the ROD. Currently, the specific water agencies and users that would benefit from the various water storage projects discussed in this plan have not been identified since the feasibility studies are still in development. This proposal requests that all final design and construction costs for these storage projects (approximately \$1.86 billion) be funded through State revenue bonds, which would be repaid by the various beneficiaries once identified.

Funding for the conveyance projects (\$355.4 million) will be funded from a variety of sources, including State Water Project funds, the General Fund, federal funds, Safe, Clean, Reliable Water Supply Act of 1996 (Proposition 204) bond funds, and the Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2000 (Proposition 13).

Proposal: It is proposed that \$2.2 billion be provided over the next five years for CALFED's storage and conveyance projects. These projects are consistent with the ROD. For years, various issues concerning the Bay-Delta were subject to water policy "gridlock," in which courts were settling water policy for the State on a case-by-case and uncoordinated basis. The development of the CALFED Program and the ROD was based on a collaborative effort among various stakeholders, such as agricultural, environmental, residential, business, fishing, and other interests who have a vested interest in finding long-term solutions for California's water needs. It is essential that the programs and projects specified in the ROD be adhered to as much as possible. However, due to the lack of funding availability, some project schedules originally identified

in the ROD may need to be adjusted. For example, federal funding during the first several years of the CALFED Program has been less than anticipated, which will likely delay specific projects.

It should be noted that 2002-03 fiscal year needs are related to various conveyance projects. Beginning in 2003-04, it is anticipated that storage projects that are currently in the feasibility study phase will begin the construction phase. Projects identified for funding are specified in the ROD. However, because the General Fund is facing a significant shortfall in 2002-03, it is proposed that the funding provided for some projects be deferred to future years.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Water Resources (CALFED) (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$14,197	\$7,983	\$126,094	\$160,186	\$46,986	\$355,446
Program Delivery Changes	\$0	\$252,894	\$359,466	\$568,876	\$676,644	\$1,857,880
Total	\$14,197	\$260,877	\$485,560	\$729,062	\$723,630	\$2,213,326
Funding Source						
General Fund	\$0	\$10,030	\$15,000	\$26,375	\$0	\$51,405
General Obligation Bonds	\$14,197	\$2,582	\$75,850	\$21,850	\$45,850	\$160,329
Other	\$0	\$248,265	\$394,710	\$680,837	\$677,780	\$2,001,592
Total	\$14,197	\$260,877	\$485,560	\$729,062	\$723,630	\$2,213,326

Environmental Protection Agency

The Boards, Departments, and Offices of the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA) restore, protect, and enhance the environment to ensure the safety of the public's health, environmental quality, and economic vitality.

The CalEPA is comprised of six boards, departments, and offices. Its estimated budget for 2002-03 is \$1.1 billion, and it employs over 4,900 staff. The Department of Toxic Substances Control identified future capital outlay needs and submitted a five-year infrastructure plan.

Department of Toxic Substances Control

The mission of the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is to protect the public's health and the environment from hazardous substances. The DTSC regulates hazardous waste management activities, oversees and performs cleanup activities at sites contaminated with hazardous substances, encourages pollution prevention and the development of environmentally protective technologies, and provides regulatory assistance and public education. The DTSC has two primary programs—Site Mitigation and Hazardous Waste Management.

The Site Mitigation program involves the oversight and monitoring of cleanup efforts at contaminated sites. In contrast, the Hazardous Waste Management program develops and enforces regulations and policies to address the safe storage, treatment, transportation, and disposal of hazardous waste. The DTSC's infrastructure holdings and future infrastructure requests are part of the Site Mitigation program.

Existing Facilities: The Stringfellow Hazardous Waste Site, located in Riverside, is the only State-owned property for which the DTSC has oversight responsibility. Between 1956 and 1972, this property was a bulk liquid hazardous waste disposal area into which more than 34 million gallons of organic and inorganic liquid industrial waste was deposited. Over time, this waste seeped into the groundwater, and in 1981, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) began to clean up the property. In addition to constructing a treatment plant to treat contaminated groundwater, the US EPA removed surface liquids, placed a dirt cap over the disposal area, and installed a network of wells and an underground dam to prevent contaminated groundwater from flowing into open streams. The US EPA also constructed a pipeline to bring treated water to an industrial water treatment site for further decontamination. In 1998, a federal court found that the State of California is responsible for the cleanup efforts at the site because the State had authorized the disposal of waste in this area. As a result, the State acquired the property along with improvements, including the treatment plant, which is more than 15 years old.

Drivers of Need: Since the DTSC's infrastructure consists of only the Stringfellow property, its drivers of infrastructure needs are specific to making capital improvements to the treatment plant at this site. Drivers include court rulings, the age and condition of existing facilities, and community health risks. More specifically, federal and State courts have ruled that the State of California is responsible for the remediation of the Stringfellow site, and liable for any future damages associated with leakage of the contaminants. In addition, the existing treatment plant was constructed as an interim rather than long-term measure and does not comply with the most recent standards for treating contaminants. Although the plant has been modified and upgraded to address increased volumes and concentrations of contaminants, 15 years of processing corrosive materials has damaged equipment and made its reliability uncertain. As a result, there is risk of leakage that could lead to public health issues and environmental damage.

Five-Year Needs: In total, the DTSC has identified a five-year infrastructure need of \$17.2 million to replace the Stringfellow treatment plant with a larger and newer treatment plant that would be capable of handling a greater variety and an increased volume of toxics. This plant would be capable of meeting the most recent standards for treating contaminants. Replacement of this plant would ensure that the State continues to meet its responsibilities for this site.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Environmental Restoration	\$0	\$2,630	\$1,380	\$13,176	\$0	\$17,186
Total	\$0	\$2,630	\$1,380	\$13,176	\$0	\$17,186

Proposal: Over the next five years, \$17.2 million should be provided for the DTSC's environmental restoration project to replace the Stringfellow treatment plant. Because of the risk to public health posed by contaminant leakages from Stringfellow, it is essential that the State operate a treatment plant capable of properly handling the contaminants.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Toxic Substances Control (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Environmental Restoration	\$0	\$2,630	\$1,380	\$13,176	\$0	\$17,186
Total	\$0	\$2,630	\$1,380	\$13,176	\$0	\$17,186
Funding Source						
General Fund	\$0	\$2,630	\$1,380	\$13,176	\$0	\$17,186
Total	\$0	\$2,630	\$1,380	\$13,176	\$0	\$17,186

Health and Human Services Agency

The California Health and Human Services (HHS) Agency's vision is that all Californians, especially those most at risk or in need, are provided opportunities to enjoy a high quality of life as measured by:

- ◆ Sound physical, mental, and financial health of children, adolescents, and adults
- ◆ Strong and capable families
- ◆ Safe and sustainable communities
- ◆ Dignity for all individuals

The HHS Agency has more than 40,000 employees and an annual operating budget of \$66 billion in combined federal and State funds. The Agency administers State and federal programs for health care, social services, public assistance, job training, and rehabilitation. Responsibility for administering the major programs, which provide direct services to millions of Californians, is divided among 14 departments and boards. Of these, the Department of Health Services (DHS), the Department of Developmental Services, and the Department of Mental Health identified future capital outlay needs and submitted five-year capital outlay plans.

Department of Health Services

The DHS serves to protect and improve the health of Californians by reducing the occurrence of preventable diseases, disabilities, premature deaths; closing gaps in health care access; and providing leadership in health care reform issues. The DHS is organized into 13 program and support areas; only Prevention Services has future capital outlay needs.

One of the primary focuses of the Prevention Services program is to provide quality biomedical and bioenvironmental laboratory services in California. Examples of

laboratory services include testing the State's drinking water for contaminants, analyzing paint and soil samples for the presence of lead, screening blood drawn from pregnant women and newborn babies for genetic diseases and birth defects, identifying infectious diseases, and evaluating and accrediting private laboratories. The DHS maintains its own laboratory facilities to serve this program.

Existing Facilities: Currently, the Prevention Services program occupies 268,000 square feet (sf) of DHS-owned laboratory and office space in Berkeley, Fairfield, and Los Angeles (referred to as the Southern California Lab), and 229,000 sf of leased office space in the Bay Area. The DHS is also constructing a new laboratory and office complex in Richmond that will provide 279,000 sf of laboratory space and 413,000 sf of office space. Construction of the laboratory facilities will be complete in June 2002, and the office facility in July 2004. When complete, the Richmond Complex will replace the Berkeley and Fairfield facilities, and provide office space in which to relocate Prevention Services administrative staff currently occupying leased space in the Bay Area.

Drivers of Need: Laboratories and related office space are critical to the Prevention Services program. Program delivery changes, such as expanded testing for genetic disorders and diagnosing new and reemerging infectious diseases, and the need to upgrade aging facilities drive the DHS' capital outlay needs. The DHS has categorized its specific five-year capital outlay needs into three areas: (1) Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies, (2) Workload Space Deficiencies, and (3) Facility/Infrastructure Modernization.

Five-Year Needs: The DHS requested a total of \$89.4 million for capital outlay projects over the next five years. Of this amount, \$150,000 is categorized as critical infrastructure deficiencies to conduct a study of laboratory needs in Southern California, and \$5 million is categorized as facility/infrastructure modernization to renovate the existing Southern California laboratory. The remaining \$84.3 million, categorized as workload space deficiencies, will complete the office facility in Richmond, and construct a new Bio-Safety Level IV (BSL IV) laboratory.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Health Services (Dollars in Thousands)

Project Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$150	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	\$0	\$486	\$4,528	\$0	\$0	\$5,014
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$47,527	\$1,950	\$2,030	\$32,770	\$0	\$84,277
Total	\$47,677	\$2,436	\$6,558	\$32,770	\$0	\$89,441

Proposal: The plan proposes \$47.7 million for the DHS' five-year capital outlay needs to complete the office building in Richmond and conduct the study of laboratory needs in Southern California.

The project to renovate the Southern California laboratory is included in the DHS' plan, but is not proposed at this time because the DHS is uncertain whether the facility will

continue to meet its needs. The \$150,000 that is proposed for the study will identify DHS' long-term laboratory needs in Southern California and identify alternatives for meeting those needs. It is likely that subsequent five-year plans will include a funding request related to the Southern California laboratory. Depending on the results of the study, the DHS may request funds to renovate the existing laboratory at a cost of approximately \$10 million, or to construct a new laboratory at a cost of \$50 million.

The DHS' project to construct a BSL IV laboratory is also not proposed at this time because the project was only conceptual in nature and requires further analysis. In addition, the project should be coordinated with other entities, such as the Office of Emergency Services, the University of California, and the Department of Food and Agriculture. Further, existing BSL IV laboratories in the country are currently maintained and operated by the United States Government or the military. Therefore, it is unclear whether the state should operate such a laboratory in California. The DHS is currently discussing options with other departments and the federal government, and plans to include a more specific proposal in subsequent five-year plans.

**Proposed Funding for the Department of Health Services
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$150	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$47,527	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$47,527
Total	\$47,677	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$47,677
Funding Source						
General Fund	\$150	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150
Lease Revenue Bonds	\$47,527	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$47,527
Total	\$47,677	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$47,677

Department of Developmental Services

The Department of Developmental Services (DDS) provides services and support to children and adults with developmental disabilities such as cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, and mental retardation. Services include physical, sensory, habilitation, behavioral, and social development programs, education and employment programs, and basic nursing and physical health care. The DDS clients receive services directly at five State-owned and operated developmental centers and two State-leased and State-operated smaller community facilities. Services are also provided indirectly under contract with 21 nonprofit agencies called regional centers. In an ongoing effort to fulfill its mission under the Lanterman Act, the DDS is exploring ways to relocate some of its clients out of the State-owned developmental centers and into community-based programs. The 2002-03 Governor's Budget includes a \$20.4 million increase to facilitate these transfers. This is being done to ensure that individuals with developmental disabilities live in the least restrictive setting appropriate to their needs.

The DDS admits the following categories of individuals at the developmental centers:

- ◆ **Forensic Clients**—Typically young adults who have committed or allegedly participated in criminal offenses (felonies or misdemeanors) in the community, have come into the justice system, and have been found to be incompetent to stand trial. These individuals cannot be treated in a community setting because of the nature of their crimes or alleged offenses. Forensic clients require a highly structured, secure treatment and training environment.
- ◆ **Behavioral Clients**—Includes individuals with challenging behaviors that prevent them from being integrated into other developmental center or community programs and require a high degree of structure and supervision. Behavioral clients do not require the same high level of security that forensic clients receive.
- ◆ **Medically-Fragile Clients**—Individuals who require a lifetime of support, intensive medical and nursing intervention, sophisticated medical equipment, and assistive technology. Medically fragile clients include infants with severe birth defects, cranial anomalies and extensive physical disabilities; babies born to drug or alcohol-addicted mothers; children resuscitated after near-drowning; teenagers with brain and spinal cord injuries; and older individuals compromised by developmental disabilities, whose age-related illnesses and conditions make them too fragile to remain in community placements.
- ◆ **Other Populations**—Clients with a wide range of health and other problems and disabilities that require continued developmental center placement for medical care needs or specialized training services. Clients in the Other Populations category include individuals with chronic medical conditions and physical handicaps, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, autism, sensory deficits, and visual and/or hearing impairments.

Existing Facilities: The DDS currently operates five State-owned developmental centers. Each center contains several buildings to provide for the complete care and habilitation of clients, including dormitory and hospital-type rooms, kitchens and dining rooms, activity centers and fields, auditoriums, classrooms, swimming pools, administrative offices, and physical plants.

Agnews Developmental Center—Agnews opened in 1888 and sits on 87 acres in San Jose, Santa Clara County. Agnews has approximately 553,000 sf of building infrastructure and a licensed capacity of 920 beds. This facility serves medically fragile individuals and a general population with a wide range of special needs.

Fairview Developmental Center—Fairview opened in 1959 and sits on 150 acres in Costa Mesa, Orange County. This facility has approximately 935,000 sf of building infrastructure and a licensed capacity of 1,228 beds. Fairview serves medically fragile individuals needing physical development in a nursing facility, and a general population that requires intermediate care. Fairview also has a small adolescent program for individuals with behavioral problems who require both developmental and mental health services.

Lanterman Developmental Center—Lanterman opened in 1927 and sits on 302 acres in Pomona, Los Angeles County. Lanterman has approximately 1.1 million sf of building

infrastructure and a licensed capacity of 1,083 beds. This facility is licensed to provide three levels of services: general acute care, nursing care, and intermediate care for the developmentally disabled.

Porterville Developmental Center—Porterville opened in 1953 and sits on 668 acres in Porterville, Tulare County. Porterville has approximately 1 million sf of building infrastructure and a licensed capacity of 1,166 beds. This facility provides physical, sensory, habilitation, and social, behavior adjustment, and adult physical development programs.

Sonoma Developmental Center—Sonoma opened in 1891 and sits on 1,550 acres in Sonoma County. This facility has approximately 1.6 million sf of building infrastructure and a licensed capacity of 1,413 beds. Sonoma provides specialized programs for individuals with developmental disabilities who reside at the campus.

Drivers of Need: Increases in the population of forensic and behavioral clients resulting from newer and stricter laws drive the DDS' future infrastructure needs. Therefore, the DDS has identified population increases as one of two drivers of its capital outlay needs. The other driver is aging infrastructure, as the developmental centers are between 40 and 115 years old and require upgrades and renovations. The DDS has classified its specific capital outlay needs into two categories-Enrollment/Caseload/Population and Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies.

Five-Year Needs: The DDS requested a total of \$283.8 million for capital outlay projects over the next five years. Of this amount, \$244.9 million, categorized as critical infrastructure deficiencies, includes a security project at Lanterman, as well as various fire and life safety improvements at each developmental center. The remaining \$38.9 million, categorized as Enrollment/Caseload/Population, will construct two new buildings at Porterville—one for day training and physical activities, and one to increase bed capacity.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Developmental Services (Dollars in Thousands)

Project Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$3,780	\$5,329	\$7,305	\$126,596	\$101,896	\$244,906
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	\$4,086	\$34,849	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$38,935
Total	\$7,866	\$40,178	\$7,305	\$126,596	\$101,896	\$283,841

Proposal: Even though DDS continues to explore the feasibility of expanding community-based placements, improvements are necessary at the existing developmental centers. Therefore, it is proposed that \$244.9 million be provided for the DDS' five-year capital outlay needs. Of this amount, \$3.8 million will complete the security project at Lanterman, and \$241.4 million will make fire and life safety improvements at each developmental center.

The plan does not include the day training activity building project at Porterville, which would construct a 38,000 sf complex. While the DDS has a need for increased activity space, it was unable to provide program standards to support the scope and cost of such a large facility. Also the plan does not propose a project to increase bed capacity at Porterville because the DDS was unable to provide population projections to support the project.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Developmental Services (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$3,780	\$5,329	\$7,305	\$126,596	\$101,896	\$244,906
Total	\$3,780	\$5,329	\$7,305	\$126,596	\$101,896	\$244,906
Funding Source						
General Fund	\$3,780	\$5,329	\$7,305	\$126,596	\$101,896	\$244,906
Total	\$3,780	\$5,329	\$7,305	\$126,596	\$101,896	\$244,906

Department of Mental Health

The Department of Mental Health (DMH) sets policy for statewide mental health services, and administers programs and services for the prevention and control of mental illnesses. The DMH also operates and maintains four State Hospitals to house and treat mentally ill patients: Atascadero, Metropolitan, Napa, and Patton.

There are two categories of mentally ill patients at the state hospitals—those committed under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (LPS patients), and those that are committed by the courts and transferred from the California Department of Corrections (forensic patients). In general, LPS patients are deemed dangerous to themselves or others and are committed to a state hospital for evaluation and treatment. In contrast, forensic patients have either been convicted of a crime or have been found incompetent to stand trial, and are further grouped into six categories depending on the Penal Code or Welfare and Institutions Code under which they are committed:

- ◆ Not guilty by reason of insanity
- ◆ Incompetent to stand trial
- ◆ Mentally disordered offender
- ◆ Transferred from the California Department of Corrections (CDC)
- ◆ Sexually Violent Predator (SVP)
- ◆ Other penal code commitments

Existing Facilities: The DMH operates four State-owned mental hospitals. Each hospital contains several buildings to provide for the complete care and habilitation of patients, including dormitory and hospital-type rooms, kitchens and dining rooms, activity centers and fields, auditoriums, classrooms, swimming pools, administrative offices, and physical plants.

Atascadero State Hospital—Atascadero opened in 1954 and sits on 448 acres in the City of Atascadero, San Luis Obispo County. It is a completely self-contained residential facility surrounded by a maximum-security perimeter. Atascadero has approximately 663,000 sf of building infrastructure with an operating capacity of 1,239 beds. Atascadero houses and treats high-risk male forensic patients. Currently, male SVPs are housed at this facility.

Metropolitan State Hospital—Metropolitan opened in 1916 and sits on 162 acres in the City of Norwalk, Los Angeles County. Several buildings approximating one million sf arranged in a campus-like setting comprise the hospital, and there is an operating capacity of 1,041 beds. Metropolitan houses and treats both male and female LPS and low-risk forensic patients, and is the only State Hospital that provides psychiatric services to children and adolescents.

Napa State Hospital—Napa opened in 1875 and sits on 1,500 acres in the City of Napa, Napa County. It is also a campus setting and has approximately 1.5 million sf of building infrastructure. Napa houses and treats both male and female LPS and low-risk forensic patients and has an operating capacity of 1,362 beds.

Patton State Hospital—Patton opened in 1893 and sits on 243 acres in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County. It is a campus setting with approximately 1.2 million sf of building infrastructure. With an operating capacity of 1,121 beds, Patton houses and treats both male and female LPS and forensic patients, and is the only State Hospital that admits female SVPs and female inmates transferred from the CDC.

In addition to the four existing mental hospitals, the DMH is currently constructing a new secure treatment facility in Coalinga, Fresno County. This new facility will be a maximum-security psychiatric hospital to house and treat SVPs. It will have a total capacity of 1,500 beds.

Drivers of Need: Increases in the population of forensic and behavioral clients resulting from newer and stricter laws drive the DMH's future infrastructure needs. As a result, the DMH has identified population increases as one of two drivers of its future capital outlay needs. The other driver is aging infrastructure. Specifically, the four State Hospitals are between 50 and 125 years old and have several critical infrastructure deficiencies. The DMH has classified its specific capital outlay needs into two categories—Enrollment/Caseload/Population and Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies.

Five-Year Needs: The DMH requested a total of \$264.8 million for capital outlay projects over the next five years. Of this amount, \$131.8 million is categorized as Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies and includes projects to replace, renovate, and upgrade existing but deficient buildings. The remaining \$133 million, categorized as enrollment/caseload/population, includes projects that will construct new activity buildings and living units to support increased populations of forensic patients.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Mental Health (Dollars in Thousands)

Project Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$10,897	\$33,595	\$4,571	\$4,512	\$78,255	\$131,830
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	\$28,703	\$2,000	\$42,000	\$3,275	\$57,000	\$132,978
Total	\$39,600	\$35,595	\$46,571	\$7,787	\$135,255	\$264,808

Proposal: Over the next five years \$187.5 million should be provided for the DMH's capital outlay needs. The plan provides a total of \$79.1 million for the construction of a new kitchen at each of the State Hospitals. The plan also includes \$7.1 million to construct a new school building at the Metropolitan State Hospital, and \$28.2 million to remodel existing buildings at the Napa State Hospital. For Atascadero State Hospital, the plan proposes \$42 million to construct a 258-bed addition to address increasing population needs, and \$13.7 million to construct a multipurpose building.

Not proposed at this time is \$15 million that the DMH requested to purchase equipment for the new secure treatment facility in Coalinga. The Legislature appropriated full funding for this project in the 2001 Budget Act, at which time the DMH did not identify this need. In addition, the request has not yet been substantiated, as the DMH has been unable to specify the type of equipment to be purchased or how it derived the requested amount.

Also not proposed is \$61.2 million for a new 350-bed addition project at Patton State Hospital. While additional beds are needed in the mental health system, there is currently a statutory population cap at Patton that prohibits the DMH from adding more patients at this location. Consequently, it is premature to plan funding for this project. The DMH should develop another alternative for meeting its population needs, or seek appropriate legislative action to remove the population cap.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Mental Health (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$7,841	\$4,614	\$4,501	\$8,390	\$106,459	\$131,805
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	\$13,703	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$40,000	\$55,703
Total	\$21,544	\$4,614	\$4,501	\$10,390	\$146,459	\$187,508

Funding Source

General Fund	\$736	\$4,614	\$4,501	\$10,390	\$80,755	\$100,996
Lease Revenue Bonds	\$20,808	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$65,704	\$86,512
Total	\$21,544	\$4,614	\$4,501	\$10,390	\$146,459	\$187,508

Youth and Adult Correctional Agency

The California Youth and Adult Correctional (YACA) Agency provides coordination and budget and policy direction for six organizations that have 50,280 employees and whose budgets total \$5.2 billion. Under the Agency, two departments incarcerate the State adult and youthful offenders, and three boards and one commission collectively oversee paroles, local law agency operational standards, and statewide peace officer training. Of these organizations, only two have infrastructure needs and submitted five-year capital outlay plans. They are the Department of Corrections and the Department of Youth Authority.

Department of Corrections

The principal mission of the California Department of Corrections (CDC) is to protect society by incarcerating California's most serious criminal offenders in a secure, safe, humane, and disciplined institutional setting. CDC is also responsible for supervising offenders released to the community on parole. The CDC has a budget of \$4.6 billion and has over 45,000 employees.

CDC provides health care, work opportunities, academic education, vocational training, substance abuse treatment, and other necessary treatments to provide inmates the opportunity to successfully return to society.

Existing Facilities: The current population of approximately 156,000 inmates are housed at 33 prisons, 38 camps, 6 facilities for pregnant and parenting women, 4 acute care hospitals, and 17 correctional treatment centers either licensed or under construction. In addition, CDC operates a Correctional Training Academy, 136 parole offices, and 4 parole outpatient clinics. CDC facilities are sited on 25,000 acres of land and consist of 37 million square feet (sf) of building space.

State prisons average approximately 1 million square feet of building space and are sited on anywhere from 200 to 1,500 acres. Because prisons must provide the confined population with all of the services generally provided in a small city, its infrastructure includes a variety of buildings and systems including:

- ◆ Housing units
- ◆ Pharmacies
- ◆ Kitchen and dining facilities
- ◆ Laboratories
- ◆ Medical, dental, psychiatric, and substance abuse treatment space
- ◆ Chapels
- ◆ Recreation areas
- ◆ Classrooms
- ◆ Libraries
- ◆ Firehouse plant operations
- ◆ Vocational and industry space
- ◆ Warehouse, administrative, and records space

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In addition, prisons have sophisticated energy, utility, telecommunications, and electronic security systems. Because of their size and often-remote locations, many prisons operate their own water and wastewater treatment systems.

Some prisons also produce some of their power through cogeneration plants. Because all operations must occur in a secure environment, prisons have various features and systems to provide both internal and perimeter security, which include lethal electrified fences at 24 of CDC's 33 prisons.



The oldest of the CDC institutions, San Quentin and Folsom, were built in 1852 and 1880, respectively. Ten more prisons were added between 1933 and 1965. Beginning in the early 1980s, CDC added 21 prisons.

The earliest of these newer prisons are now 12 to 17 years old. Given the age and complexity of most of the institutions and their support systems, excessive wear and tear caused by crowding, rapidly changing technology, modifications and upgrades required to meet population needs, modern building codes, health and safety standards, and court mandates, CDC expects to continue to need a large and aggressive capital outlay program to support its public safety mission.

Drivers of Need: The primary State infrastructure need for CDC is housing capacity for the incarceration of adult offenders. The factors affecting the number of new cells and beds needed include population growth, crime rates, crowding policies, and the availability of cell and bed space. Other factors include the creation of new criminal penalties, statutory increases in sentences, programs that reduce recidivism, and statutory policies on work and behavior credits. Furthermore, housing alien felons in State prisons instead of federal prisons further exacerbates the need for additional State facilities.

CDC has identified drivers of need within each of its program categories. They are as follows:

- ◆ Enrollment/Caseload/Population (Housing)—shortage of maximum-security beds. Specifically, the Fall 2001 population projections estimate a shortage of approximately 5,471 maximum-security beds by June 2004, with a projected increase to over 7,100 by June 2007. The shortage of beds has led to increased confrontation and mission changes among the institutions to try to accommodate different groups of inmates.
- ◆ Enrollment/Caseload/Population (Support Facilities)—increased population. Growing population numbers has caused difficulty processing inmates and handling files in secure facilities given that they were designed to handle smaller populations.
- ◆ Enrollment/Caseload/Population (Health Care Services)—specialized housing for the growing number of special mental health needs inmates. By the year 2005, it is estimated 1,253 maximum-security beds will be needed for these special health needs inmates, a 13 percent increase from current needs.
- ◆ Facility/Infrastructure Modernization—inmate population growth, facilities that no longer meet a changed mission, security, and the lack of compliance with the California Health and Safety Code.
- ◆ Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies (Security)—Part of CDC's mission is to provide a secure environment. An increase in number of more violent inmates has necessitated the implementation of improved security. Overcrowding and increased confrontations further necessitate the improvements.
- ◆ Workload Space—providing medical treatment space for the growing number of special health needs inmates.

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Five-Year Needs: CDC requested \$1 billion for projects in the next five years. This included \$350 million for a new mental health facility or to make modifications to existing facilities. CDC requested \$17.6 million for facility modifications resulting from various changes to existing programs. Requests totaling \$137.7 million were made to modernize the system infrastructure. This included \$49.5 million to install electrified fences at maximum-security prisons. In addition, \$446.2 million was requested for critical infrastructure deficiencies where the existing conditions at the various institutions were deemed unsafe. CDC requested \$200 million for the construction of a new condemned housing unit at San Quentin. This plan also included \$54.6 million to replace the dorms at California Rehabilitation Center, Norco, and \$52.8 million to install temperature control systems at Chuckawalla Valley State Prison and Ironwood State Prison in Blythe. Additionally, \$42 million was requested for the completion of the Delano II prison. Finally, \$66.8 million was requested for projects requiring more space due to increased workload. The majority of the workload space request was the construction of a mental health facility at San Quentin and the construction of a new prison at Delano.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Corrections (Dollars in Thousands)

Project Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$47,734	\$283,139	\$45,766	\$29,143	\$40,409	\$446,191
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	\$2,062	\$13,947	\$350,000	\$0	\$0	\$366,009
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	\$11,745	\$41,868	\$32,870	\$50,725	\$525	\$137,733
Program Delivery Changes	\$5,565	\$404	\$299	\$7,434	\$3,874	\$17,576
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$65,295	\$1,487	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$66,782
Total	\$132,401	\$340,845	\$428,935	\$87,302	\$44,808	\$1,034,291

Proposal: Over the next five years, \$915.7 million is proposed to meet CDC's facility needs. This includes \$350 million to address the expected increase in the severely mentally ill population as well as the current population of mentally ill. CDC will be examining different options to provide care. This could include the construction of a stand-alone facility or construction of smaller housing units at existing institutions. The construction of a new facility at San Quentin to house the condemned inmate population is proposed for \$200 million. This project is necessary to address the projected shortage of beds for this population.

The proposal for CDC also includes projects totaling \$25.5 million for drug treatment space. During the past several years, the CDC has undergone a major expansion of substance abuse programs in order to accommodate up to 8,000 inmates. The Administration remains committed to providing substance abuse treatment to inmates, with the overarching goal of helping inmates reject lifestyles that result in repeated incarceration. With this goal in mind, the CDC will continue to evaluate its substance abuse programs and the effect of Proposition 36, which could significantly reduce the number of inmates sent to the prison system for drug offenses, and consider changes to those

programs as appropriate. Therefore, prior to proceeding with the proposed projects, CDC will provide a complete master plan for drug treatment in prison which will address the impact of Proposition 36 and the treatment needs for higher level offenders.

Most of the other proposed projects relate to critical infrastructure needs with an emphasis on fire, life, safety, court-mandated compliance issues, and facility infrastructure improvements emphasizing security. Safety issues for housing projects include replacing old and dilapidated dorms. A temperature control system at Chuckawalla Valley State Prison in Blythe for \$24.2 million is another project being proposed to address the deterioration of the existing system. Climatological conditions are so extreme in this desert area that CDC will be looking at multiple solutions to maintain temperatures at the prison. An additional \$42 million is proposed for the completion of the Delano II prison. Significant security projects are electric fence projects. These projects generally result in operational savings once completed due to reduced staffing needs. Significant utility projects having favorable payback periods are also proposed. However, only the most critical fire, life, and safety projects are proposed for 2002-03 due to limited funding resources.

Included in CDC's plan, but not proposed are several projects. At this time, the temperature control system at Ironwood State Prison for \$28.6 million is not being proposed until the results of the project at Chuckawalla are complete. Dorm replacements at California Men's Colony, San Luis Obispo for \$24.1 million are not proposed until a statewide assessment of dorms has been completed. CDC is working on a systematic process to identify the needs at all of the institutions in subsequent five-year plans.

Proposed Funding for the Department of Corrections (Dollars in Thousands)

Project Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$17,435	\$237,906	\$44,828	\$34,122	\$29,014	\$363,305
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	\$925	\$14,584	\$350,000	\$0	\$0	\$365,509
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	\$753	\$2,108	\$10,721	\$40,256	\$55,856	\$109,694
Program Delivery Changes	\$0	\$404	\$299	\$7,434	\$3,874	\$12,011
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$46,791	\$18,391	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$65,182
Total	\$65,904	\$273,393	\$405,848	\$81,812	\$88,744	\$915,701
Funding Source	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
General Fund	\$9,749	\$73,393	\$55,848	\$81,812	\$88,744	\$309,546
General Obligation Bonds	\$1,370	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,370
Lease Revenue Bonds	\$54,785	\$200,000	\$350,000	\$0	\$0	\$604,785
Total	\$65,904	\$273,393	\$405,848	\$81,812	\$88,744	\$915,701

Department of the Youth Authority

The Department of the Youth Authority (YA) has 5,000 employees and a budget of \$424 million. YA is responsible for protecting the public from criminal activity by providing education, training, and treatment services for juvenile offenders (wards) committed by the courts. YA also assists local justice agencies with their efforts to control crime and delinquency, and encourages the development of state and local programs to prevent crime and delinquency. In addition, YA provides parolee services.

Youth Authority Locations



YA focuses on the rehabilitation of its wards through treatment, education, and counseling. These programs provide essential services to each youthful offender through three components: (1) daily living skills, (2) counseling, and (3) work experience (academic and vocational). While in YA, an individual may obtain the following:

- ◆ High school Credits and Requirements for Graduation
- ◆ High school diploma
- ◆ College course work for an Associate of Arts (AA) degree
- ◆ General Educational Development certificate (GED)
- ◆ High school equivalency certificate
- ◆ Work experience

Existing Facilities: The current population of approximately 6,000 wards is housed at 11 institutions, 4 conservation camps, and 2 institution-based camps. Limited housing is also provided at a contract facility and a converted military installation. The YA operates 16 parole offices throughout the state that provide intensive re-entry services, residential placement, family counseling, job development and placement, and school enrollment.

Drivers of Need: The primary infrastructure need for YA is housing capacity for the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. The factors affecting the number of beds needed include growth of the ward population, crime rates, and the availability of bed space.

The YA has identified critical infrastructure deficiencies, especially security and programs, as its primary driver needs. Over the past 50 years, the character of the ward population has changed to a more violent and older population. In 1988, the percentage of offenders in YA institutions committed for violent offenses was 46 percent. Violent offenders now make up 61 percent of the population, and 70 percent of the population is over the age of 18. Average stay time has increased to 27.4 months in 2001 from a low of 20.6 months in 1994 and 1995. As a result, the YA has begun a review and standardization of its program delivery and facility infrastructure to meet the needs of housing this more violent population. Legal requirements to provide more extensive education services are also driving infrastructure needs.

The YA is currently assessing its level of mental health treatment standards as well as its current program to determine the number of wards who need care and treatment. The YA might have a need for increased mental health treatment. However, due to a decreasing YA population which is resulting in underutilized space, it is unknown at this time whether any additional programmatic needs will translate into any new or additional facility space needs. If it is determined that there are facility space needs, they will be incorporated into future five-year plans.

Five-Year Needs: The YA embarked on a process to establish statewide standards for treatment space, security, housing, and education space. These statewide standards are still in various stages of formulation, review, and validation. Nevertheless, the YA has identified \$226.7 million for many infrastructure needs in a preliminary assessment of its institutions. These needs include:

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- ◆ Education Program—Demolition of 28 modular classrooms, construction of 34 academic and special education classrooms, and the construction of 5 vocational educational classrooms.
- ◆ Ward Housing—Replacement of old housing units; renovation of some rooms to higher security standards including doors with pass-through slots; and the addition of 371 sink and toilet facilities.
- ◆ Security—Upgrading of perimeter security measures; remodeling of and upgrading of youth correctional counselor stations; construction of new tactical buildings outside the perimeter fences; installation of more security cameras; and upgrading of existing camera systems.
- ◆ Site Improvement and Support Programs—Construction of a new kitchen at Preston; remodeling and expansion of two visiting halls; construction of chapels, warehouses, library, dental facilities, and various training facilities; improvement of emergency power systems; and the construction of three Free-Venture buildings where private companies set up a business in a YA facility and provide wards with work experience skills.
- ◆ Minor Capital Outlay Project—Construction of \$30 million in minor capital outlay projects. This includes replacing dilapidated and unsafe observation towers, installing non-climb fencing in areas where wards have intruded, and installing pipe to connect to city water because of nitrate intrusion into institution water supplies.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of the Youth Authority (Dollars in Thousands)

Project Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$19,893	\$48,268	\$58,035	\$32,455	\$21,310	\$179,961
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	\$0	\$193	\$1,934	\$995	\$937	\$4,059
Program Delivery Changes	\$8,710	\$6,691	\$18,497	\$0	\$0	\$33,898
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$0	\$839	\$7,921	\$0	\$60	\$8,820
Total	\$28,603	\$55,991	\$86,387	\$33,450	\$22,307	\$226,738

Proposal: Although the YA's process of setting systemwide standards and then comprehensively assessing its needs is not yet complete, there is sufficient information to determine the need to pursue various projects at the YA. For 2002-03, funding of \$18.9 million is proposed for construction of a kitchen at the Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility, construction of medical and mental health treatment facilities at three institutions, and various minor capital outlay projects statewide.

Proposed Funding for the Department of the Youth Authority (Dollars in Thousands)

Project Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$10,746	\$7,203	\$19,095	\$13,968	\$10,532	\$61,544
Program Delivery Changes	\$8,202	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,202
Total	\$18,948	\$7,203	\$19,095	\$13,968	\$10,532	\$69,746

Funding Source	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
General Fund	\$2,289	\$7,203	\$19,095	\$13,968	\$10,532	\$53,087
Lease Revenue Bonds	\$16,659	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,659
Total	\$18,948	\$7,203	\$19,095	\$13,968	\$10,532	\$69,746

For 2003-04 through 2006-07, funding of \$31.9 million is proposed for remodeling and upgrading youth correctional counseling stations at four institutions for security reasons, expansion and remodeling of visitor's centers at two institutions, upgrading classroom air conditioning systems at two institutions to comply with collective bargaining agreements, replacing badly deteriorated modulars for the intensive treatment program at the Northern Reception Center and Clinic, replacing and upgrading the kitchen at the Preston Youth Correctional Facility, and upgrading the windows at the Ventura Youth Correctional Facility. In addition, \$3 to \$5 million annually is proposed for various minor capital outlay projects statewide.

Funding for additional YA capital outlay projects is not proposed at this time pending the completion of its institutional assessment effort. Statewide standards are being formulated in the areas of medical and mental health services including staffing and program space requirements, perimeter security, internal security, education program needs, and support services. When completed and validated, these statewide standards will be incorporated in subsequent five-year plans.

Education

California's public education system includes local kindergarten through grade 12 school districts, local community college school districts, California State University, University of California, Hastings College of Law, and the California State Library. The education system serves a student population of 12.2 million, at 6,644 campuses, with an annual State operating budget of \$74.6 billion.

Public Kindergarten to Grade 12 School Facilities

California's public education system for students in grades kindergarten through 12 (K-12) includes over 1,000 local school districts, operating over 6,500 schools serving six million California students. The State, through the State Special Schools and Services Division of the Department of Education, also operates three residential schools for deaf and blind students and three diagnostic centers serving 3,000 students. The State operating funding for the K-12 system is approximately \$48 billion.

Proposition 39-Approval of Local School Bonds: Funding for school facilities is a responsibility shared by the State and local school districts. The primary source of financing for the local share of construction costs is voter approved local bonds. In 2000, voters statewide approved the Smaller Classes, Safer Schools, and Financial Accountability Act (Proposition 39) which reduced voting requirements for passage of local school bonds from a two-thirds majority of voters to 55 percent of voters. Between 1986 and June of 2000, bond measures totaling over \$18 billion received the necessary two-thirds voter approval, but over \$13 billion of bonds which received over 55 percent but less than two-thirds voter approval were defeated. Enactment of Proposition 39 should make it possible for local communities to fund a greater share of school construction through passage of local bonds. Since enactment of Proposition 39, 110 local K-12 school bond measures authorizing \$11.5 billion in local bonds have passed.

K-12 Education State School Facility Program

The State's share of school construction costs is financed primarily through voter-approved general obligation bonds (state bonds). The State School Facility Program, administered by the State Allocation Board, provides State bond funding in the form of per-pupil grants for school districts to acquire school sites, construct new school facilities, or modernize existing school facilities. Program participants apply for either new construction or modernization grants.

The new construction grant program provides funding on a 50/50 state and local match basis. A new construction project grant is intended to provide the State's share for all necessary project costs, including:

- ◆ Funding for design
- ◆ Costs related to the approval of the plans and specifications by all required agencies
- ◆ Construction of the buildings
- ◆ General site development
- ◆ Educational technology
- ◆ Unconventional energy
- ◆ Change orders
- ◆ Furniture and equipment

The modernization grant program provides funding on an 80/20-state/local fund share basis. School districts are eligible for modernization project grants when students are housed in permanent buildings 25 years or older and relocatable classrooms 20 years or older. The modernization project grant can be used to fund a large variety of work, including:

- ◆ Air conditioning
- ◆ Insulation
- ◆ Roof replacement

- ◆ Purchase of new furniture and equipment
- ◆ Demolition and replacement of existing facilities of similar nature.

Districts that are unable to provide some or the entire local match requirement may be eligible for state financial hardship funding. In order to receive financial hardship assistance, a district must have made all reasonable efforts to meet specified criteria, including the requirements to attain a 60 percent level of bonded indebtedness and an attempt to pass a local bond in the past two years.

Drivers of Need: Increases in enrollment projected for California's public schools will drive a need for increased school facility construction funding. The Department of Finance Demographics Research Unit projects an increase in enrollment from 6.1 million students in 2002 to 6.25 million students in 2007. This equates to an average increase of 30,000 students per year. Additionally, as existing school facilities continue to age and instructional techniques change because of new technology and curriculum reform, the needs for remodeling and modernizing existing school sites will increase. Finally, there are considerable funding pressures stemming from the number of approved, but unfunded, projects in the State School Facility Program for both new construction and modernization projects. The number of approved but unfunded projects will continue to increase at least until November 2002 at which point the voters will have an opportunity to approve the bond authorizations contained in AB 16 (see below.) Passage of that measure will enable the state to fund those approved projects.

Proposal: A funding level of \$14.9 billion for infrastructure for primary and secondary schools is proposed for the five-year funding period. This includes \$6.4 billion for new construction, \$5.2 billion for modernization, and \$3.3 billion for financial hardship. These estimates are derived from total project costs on the unfunded approval list of new construction, modernization, and hardship projects, calculating the average annual need for each type of project, and projecting those estimates forward for five years. Additionally, it is proposed that modernization grants utilize a 60/40 state/local funding ratio for new state bonds. Under the very favorable 80/20 funding ratio under the last bond cycle, modernization funding was exhausted much earlier than had been anticipated. Combined with matching local funding, this amount is roughly equivalent to building 760 new elementary schools, 150 middle schools and 470 high schools, and modernizing another 3,200 schools.

The funding in this plan for K–12 facilities is provided by AB 16 (Hertzberg) of 2002, recently signed by the Governor, which authorizes a total of \$21.4 billion in general obligation bonds to be placed before the voters in two separate elections. Of this amount, \$11.4 billion will be placed on the November 2002 ballot, which would provide \$6.4 billion for new construction, \$3.3 billion for modernization, \$1.7 billion for the new Critically Overcrowded Schools program, and \$50 million for joint-use projects. In 2004, \$10 billion in bonds will be placed on the ballot, which includes \$5.3 billion for new construction, \$2.3 billion for modernization, \$2.4 billion for the Critically Overcrowded Schools program, and \$50 million for joint-use projects.

While the overall need for public school facilities may exceed the amount proposed for state funding, the proposed five year funding level is supported by a number of factors and considerations. First, there is some lag time between when bonds are authorized and districts apply for funding because of the lead time needed for design, site selection and acquisition, and obtaining the local fund match. In addition, passage of Proposition 39 has given local districts greater ability to raise school facilities funds, and has expanded opportunities to improve school facilities. Since enactment of Proposition 39, voters have approved 110 local bond measures authorizing \$11.5 billion for school construction. This should reduce somewhat the demand for State funding.

Proposed Funding for Kindergarten through Grade 12 School Facilities (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$4,917,000	\$2,496,000	\$2,496,000	\$2,496,000	\$2,495,000	\$14,900,000
Total	\$4,917,000	\$2,496,000	\$2,496,000	\$2,496,000	\$2,495,000	\$14,900,000
Funding Source						
General Obligation Bonds	\$4,917,000	\$2,496,000	\$2,496,000	\$2,496,000	\$2,495,000	\$14,900,000
Total	\$4,917,000	\$2,496,000	\$2,496,000	\$2,496,000	\$2,495,000	\$14,900,000

State Special Schools

The State Special Schools and Services Division (Division) within the Department of Education provides diverse and specialized services and resources to individuals with exceptional needs, their families, and service and care providers. The Division provides technical assistance, assessment services, educational resources, and educational programs which prepare students for transition to adulthood and promote their independence, cultural awareness, and personal growth. The Division operates diagnostic centers and residential schools for deaf and blind students which serve a population of nearly 3,000 students. The Division currently has approximately 1,300 staff, which represents nearly 40 percent of all Department of Education employees.

The programs administered by the Division include:

- ◆ **Diagnostic Centers**—These centers provide assessments to special education students and conduct training programs for educators and families across California. The centers are located in Fremont (Northern Region), Fresno (Central Region), and Los Angeles (Southern Region). Referrals are made through local school districts for special education students making inadequate progress despite utilization of local resources, and for students with complex behavioral and learning profiles that cannot be assessed locally.
- ◆ **School for the Deaf**—The two Schools for the Deaf in Riverside and Fremont provide instructional programs to more than 1,000 deaf students. The school for the Deaf in Fremont was the first special education program in California, established

in San Francisco in 1860. Students are enrolled as either day or residential students. The elementary school department serves elementary and special needs children from the first through fifth grades. This program concentrates on developing both learning and memory skills, and the ability to pay attention in class. As students advance to high school, they can participate in the student life division where students can live on campus and develop independent living skills.

- ◆ **School for the Blind**—The School for the Blind in Fremont provides comprehensive educational services to approximately 130 students who are visually impaired, many of whom have multiple handicaps. Students range from the age of 5 through age 21. Students can either be day or residential students. Residential students are housed according to age and functional capabilities. The goal of the residential program is to promote student independence through enhancing self-help, daily living, and social skills. Elementary school children are provided classroom instruction with an emphasis on the use of Braille, adaptive technology, organization skills, and instructional independence.

Existing Facilities: The Division has six facilities comprised of the three residential schools and three diagnostic centers referenced above. These facilities provide 949,000 square feet (sf) of program space on 176 acres. The school facilities include classrooms, multipurpose rooms, and dormitories for residential students. The diagnostic centers include interview and assessment rooms, observation rooms with one-way mirrors to observe students, training rooms with videoconferencing capabilities, counseling rooms, waiting areas for parents, and offices for teachers and other professional staff.

Drivers of Need: The Division needs to provide safe and adequate space to the existing population of students and to accommodate changes in program delivery methods. The Division identified numerous drivers of space need for their infrastructure program, which have been grouped into the following three categories:

- ◆ **Condition of Buildings**—These drivers consist of such factors as the age of buildings, their seismic condition, ADA accessibility, and electric load systems that affect the need for renovation of existing facilities or the need for new facilities to address the specific condition.
- ◆ **Departmental Changes to Program Delivery**—These drivers reflect changes to program delivery as developed and implemented by the Department of Education. The program delivery changes identified in the plan, however, have not been approved by the Administration.
- ◆ **Legislative Changes to Program Delivery**—These are drivers that reflect changes to program delivery developed and implemented through legislation both at the State and Federal level.

Five-Year Needs: The Division requests \$48.7 million over the five-year period for 14 projects. An additional \$9.0 million would be needed in future years to complete the projects initiated in this five-year period. Of the total funding requested, 42 percent is for program delivery changes, 40 percent for facility infrastructure modernization, and 18 percent for workload space deficiencies and other miscellaneous projects.

Funding Needs Reported by the State Special Schools (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$455	\$3,313	\$60	\$0	\$54	\$3,882
Facility Infrastructure Modernization	\$0	\$1,619	\$12,681	\$3,161	\$2,046	\$19,507
Program Delivery Changes	\$2,322	\$17,082	\$559	\$554	\$9	\$20,526
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$543	\$4,240	\$4,783
Total	\$2,777	\$22,014	\$13,300	\$4,258	\$6,349	\$48,698

The programmatic drivers identified above were developed in 1996 when, the Department of General Services, in consultation with Division staff, developed the Division's master plans for the long-term facility needs at Riverside and Fremont. The projects in the Division's five-year plan are projects identified in the existing master plans for the Riverside and Fremont facilities.

Proposal: \$23.2 million is proposed for the five-year period in recognition of the many needs at the Division's facilities; including:

- ◆ A multipurpose activity center for middle and elementary school students at the California School for the Deaf in Riverside, including space for indoor sporting events such as basketball and volleyball, as well as a stage and movable partitions to provide flexibility in scheduling activities for varying sized groups of students.
- ◆ A new vocational and training center at the California School for the Blind in Fremont, including space for offices, classrooms, speech language, computer stations, conference rooms, Braille media production center, reception area, staff lounge, and additional staff parking.

Not proposed at this time is funding for new projects categorized as program delivery changes because the programmatic changes have not been approved by the Administration. Some examples of projects that are not recommended include:

- ◆ A bilingual and bicultural child development resource center to serve special needs and pre-school children at the California School for the Deaf in Riverside. This resource center would include classrooms, office, conference rooms, educational resource center, computer lab, story-telling amphitheater, and apartments to house students' families on a short-term basis. The policy of serving pre-school children at these facilities has not been decided.
- ◆ On-campus apartments for parents who travel long distances with their children who undergo assessments at the California School for the Blind and the Diagnostic Center-Northern California .

The assessment of the Division's facilities indicates there are numerous infrastructure deficiencies. It is unclear whether the submitted proposal prioritizes the projects to address the most serious deficiencies first. Future plans should clearly identify that the most serious deficiencies are given the highest priority for funding.

Proposed Funding for the State Special Schools (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$0	\$0	\$509	\$3,752	\$60	\$4,321
Facility Infrastructure Modernization	\$0	\$242	\$1,770	\$1,743	\$13,404	\$17,159
Program Delivery Changes	\$81	\$0	\$0	\$206	\$865	\$1,152
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$543	\$543
Total	\$81	\$242	\$2,279	\$5,701	\$14,872	\$23,175
Funding Source						
General Fund	\$81	\$242	\$2,279	\$5,701	\$14,872	\$23,175
Total	\$81	\$242	\$2,279	\$5,701	\$14,872	\$23,175

California State Library

The California State Library (State Library) provides assistance to individuals, the Legislative and Executive Branches of state government, and other California public libraries in meeting their information needs. The State Library, with approximately 250 employees, provides a variety of services, including:

- ◆ Collecting, cataloging and preserving materials
- ◆ Developing and promoting outreach programs such as the California Literary Campaign
- ◆ Providing Braille, recorded books and special playback equipment to blind and physically disabled residents
- ◆ Developing automation systems to improve resource sharing and access to information.

The Library Development Services Program provides State and federal financial assistance to libraries and provides technical consulting assistance to help local libraries extend and improve services to the public. For 2002-03, the State Library's operational budget is proposed at \$105.7 million.

The State Library also maintains and operates the Sutro Library, a special collection of rare and historical items located in San Francisco. The Sutro Library contains approximately 75,000 items from the original collection of Adolph Sutro, a California businessman and politician during the 1800s, as well as thousands of items added by gift and purchase. Books collected by Adolph Sutro cover all subjects, but include an emphasis on political, economic, social, and religious history as well as local history and genealogical materials.

Existing Facilities: The State Library maintains three facilities: Library and Courts Buildings I and II, both in Sacramento, and the Sutro Library in San Francisco. These facilities represent approximately 288,000 sf of space. The Library also leases approximately 11,000 sf of space in Sacramento as storage and administrative space. A large portion of the State Library's space is used for housing collections, including books, microfilm, and maps.

Drivers of Need: The State Library's mission drives the need for three primary types of space:

- ◆ Space for housing collections
- ◆ Space for patrons or users of the State Library's resources
- ◆ Space for staff, including office and meeting rooms.

All of these types of spaces could be affected by programmatic changes in the amount and type of materials collected, the number and type of library users, and the level of technical assistance provided by library staff. For example, the Library notes that the range of information needed by State personnel affects the size and nature of the collections and the level of research assistance to be provided by Library staff.

With a few exceptions, the State Library estimated that most of its space needs for the next five years could be accommodated within existing space. This estimate assumes that the State Library's growth rate does not significantly increase, and that protocols to discard and microfilm materials will be continued as a means of managing the growth of the Library's collections and the corresponding need for space.

Five-Year Needs: The State Library estimated that its existing facilities in Sacramento contain adequate space over the five-year period. However, the State Library cited the physical and functional inadequacies of the Sutro Library facility in San Francisco as its primary capital need over the next five years.

Since 1983, the Sutro Library has been housed in steel-framed pre-fabricated modulars (21,231 sf) built in 1976, which were originally designed and used as temporary chambers for the California Legislature from 1976 to 1981 during the State Capitol restoration. Subsequent to the Capitol renovation, the modulars were broken into 12-foot sections and transported to San Francisco to a vacant piece of land offered by California State University, San Francisco (SFSU).

As a result of the age and design of the facility, the modulars provide poor air circulation and inadequate temperature and humidity controls. The facility is also overcrowded, resulting in the double or triple stacking of books. These conditions accelerate damage and deterioration of the collection and result in an inefficient and unhealthy environment for patrons and staff. The State Library also maintained that the existing Sutro facility fails to meet programmatic needs because of the insufficient seating space and lighting for users, inadequate space for growth of the collection, and insufficient power outlets for computer users.

The State Library indicated that approximately 46,500 sf of renovated or new stand-alone space would be required to address the physical and functional deficiencies of its existing facility. However, the State Library requested funding for approximately 25,500 sf as part of a joint proposal with the J. Paul Leonard Library at SFSU. This proposal would include seismic upgrade and renovations to the existing SFSU library (282,210 sf) and construction of a new addition (145,323 sf). The new addition would incorporate an Automated Storage and Retrieval System (ASRS) to accommodate both SFSU and Sutro storage needs. This shared storage space, along with common areas

such as meeting rooms, space for vending machines, restrooms, and staff lounges, would allow Sutro to address the remainder of its needs in approximately 55 percent of the space required for a stand-alone facility (25,500 sf rather than 46,500 sf of space.)

The total cost for the joint CSUSF/Sutro library project is \$99.5 million, with Sutro responsible for \$10.5 million of these costs. This funding represents the State Library's total capital outlay request during the five-year period, with \$321,000 requested in 2002-03 to fund Sutro's portion of preliminary plan development.

Proposal: The significance of the Sutro collection and the inadequacy of its current housing warrant funding of the joint project with SFSU. The joint library project represents the best alternative for Sutro in light of the high cost of real estate and construction in San Francisco and the economies of scale available to Sutro in the shared facility.

However, no funding for the California State Library is proposed for the five-year plan, because AB 16 proposes \$10.5 million in lease revenue bond funding for 2001-02 as part of the Administration's proposal to stimulate the State's economy.

Higher Education

California Master Plan for Higher Education: The California Master Plan for Higher Education (Master Plan) was first adopted in 1960 as a means of organizing and balancing the goals and expectations of the three higher education segments. Although capital infrastructure is not the primary focus of the Master Plan, the policies and commitments embodied in the Master Plan exert a major influence on the nature and magnitude of the state's higher education infrastructure need. In particular, the following two major principles of the Master Plan play a significant role in driving the capital needs of the three segments:

- ◆ **Mission and Function:** The Master Plan reduced duplication of effort between institutions by assigning a specific mission to each segment. For example, the University of California (UC) is designated as the state's primary research institution and is given almost exclusive jurisdiction in public higher education for doctorate degrees. The California State University's (CSU) primary mission is undergraduate education and graduate education through the master's degree level, with an emphasis on polytechnic fields and teacher education. The California Community Colleges (CCC) were charged with providing academic and vocational instruction at the lower division levels, as well as providing remedial, noncredit, and community services.
- ◆ **Access, Admission and Transfer Provisions:** A key element of the Master Plan involves the commitment to providing access to higher education for every student willing and able to benefit from attendance. The Master Plan specifies different admission pools for each segment to help facilitate this commitment to access. For example, UC must offer admission to any California resident in the top one-eighth of their high school graduating class who applies on time, while CSU must offer a similar admission policy to the top one-third of the state's high school graduates. In general, the CCC must admit any student capable of benefiting from instruction. The Master Plan also establishes vigorous policies for transfers between the two and four-year institutions.

Since 1960, the Master Plan has undergone numerous revisions, although the principles identified above have remained. In 1999, a Joint Committee was established to revise the existing Master Plan. This Committee was charged with not only revising the Higher Education Master Plan but also developing a comprehensive plan to address both higher education and K-12 issues. The Joint Committee began releasing final reports from its various working groups in Spring 2002.

Year-Round Operations For Higher Education: In general, the State's public higher education segments do not have the same level of enrollment during the summer months as exists during the regular academic year (i.e., fall through spring). Increasing enrollment during the summer term, known as "year-round operation," has been suggested as one approach for addressing the capital needs associated with the significant enrollment growth projected for higher education within the next decade.

The use of year-round operation as a means of reducing California's need for new higher education infrastructure has been discussed and utilized, to a limited extent, for more than 30 years. For example, as of 2001-02, 16 CSU campuses and 3 UC campuses operate on a year-round basis. Although the goal of reducing the need for new state infrastructure has received widespread support, the extent to which year-round operation will help to achieve this goal remains a subject of debate. All three higher education segments are committed to increasing summer enrollments, and both UC and CSU have proposed converting an additional campus to year-round operations in the 2002-03 budget. However, the segments maintain that capital planning should not be based on the assumption that summer enrollment will be equivalent to enrollments in the regular academic year, or "full summer enrollment". In particular, UC and CSU note that no higher education institution in the country has demonstrated an ability to achieve full summer enrollment. Numerous factors influence the actual summer enrollment rate, including:

- ◆ **Higher Student Fees:** Historically, the State has provided funding to offset student fees for students enrolled during the regular academic year, but has not provided funding for summer enrollment. Therefore, summer enrollment has been considered "self-supporting", resulting in students paying higher fees for summer courses. As year-round operation has been phased in, the State has provided a portion of the funding required to "buy-out" existing summer enrollment to make the student fees comparable to the regular academic year. However, the State has not funded summer enrollment at 6 UC and 6 CSU campuses.
- ◆ **Limited Financial Aid:** Most financial aid programs are not structured to accommodate summer enrollment in addition to the regular academic year. This factor, along with the need of many students to work in the summer, presents a significant disincentive for summer enrollment.
- ◆ **Academic and Cultural Resistance:** Academic programs have historically been designed on the regular academic year, and faculty members are hired based on the regular academic schedule. Although the segments have committed to changing this model to a more year-round approach, both time and funding will be required to more fully integrate the summer term.

All three segments assumed some level of summer enrollment in developing their five-year infrastructure plans. While increased summer enrollment should be pursued as one method of reducing the state's need for new infrastructure, each segment must incorporate realistic expectations regarding year-round operation into capital planning. These expectations may well be different between segments and even within one system, based on a variety of factors, including historical trends and geographic influences.

New Higher Education Bonds: The funding in this plan for higher education is provided by AB 16 (Hertzberg) of 2002, recently signed by the Governor, which authorizes a total of \$4 billion in general obligation bonds to be placed before the voters in two separate elections. Of this amount, \$1.7 billion will be placed on the November 2002 ballot, which would provide \$408 million for UC and the Hastings College of Law, \$496 million for CSU, and \$746 million for the CCC. In 2004, \$2.3 billion in bonds will be placed on the ballot, which includes \$690 million each for UC and CSU, and \$920 million for the CCC.

University of California

The UC system is comprised of nine campuses, with the tenth campus, Merced, scheduled to be open in Fall 2004. The Master Plan designates UC as the primary state-supported academic institutions for research with exclusive jurisdiction in public higher education over instruction in the professions of law, medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine. In comparison to CSU or the CCC, sole authority is vested in UC to award doctoral degrees in all fields, except that joint doctoral degrees with the CSU system may be awarded. The state portion of the operational budget for the UC system in 2002-03 is proposed at \$16.038 billion.

The University has three primary missions:

- ◆ Instruction for undergraduate, professional, and graduate students through the doctoral degree level.
- ◆ Research programs with an emphasis on teaching research at both the undergraduate and graduate levels.
- ◆ Public service, including outreach and K-12 improvement programs, cooperative agricultural extension programs, and health science programs, including teaching hospitals.

The system currently serves approximately 181,031 full-time equivalent students (FTES), and is estimated to grow to approximately 196,000 FTES by the year 2006-07, representing a 16 percent increase over the five-year period for general campus (non-Health Science) students.

Existing Facilities: The University operates facilities at ten campuses encompassing nearly 55 million square feet (sf), of which nearly 57 percent or 31 million sf is State-maintained space in over 5,000 buildings. These State-supported facilities include classrooms, class laboratories, research laboratories, auditoriums, administrative and student services space, gymnasiums, theaters, art studios, and libraries. In addition, campuses contain a variety of facilities used for auxiliary functions such as housing,

food service, parking, and recreational facilities. These auxiliary facilities, as well as certain Medical Center facilities, receive no State funding and must be self-supporting.

University of California Campus System

Drivers of Need: UC identified capital outlay needs in two general categories: the need for new space to address enrollment growth, and the need for systematic renewal of existing space to address both safety and programmatic concerns. Overall, the primary programmatic drivers of the UC system's need for space (either new or renewed space) appear to be the nature of the educational programs provided and the level of enrollment. In addition, the physical condition and functional utility of existing facilities affect UC's capital outlay needs.



- ◆ **Program needs:** Almost half of the 31 million sf in existing state-maintained facilities is laboratory space. The high proportion of laboratory space in UC's existing facilities reflects UC's role as the State's primary academic research institution and the State's investment over time to support instruction and research programs in science, engineering, and other technical areas. For this type of space, the complexity of the facilities and the rapid advances in technology drive a continual and considerable need. In addition, UC noted that modern facilities represent a significant factor in the recruitment of top-ranked faculty.
- ◆ **Enrollment demand:** UC's undergraduate enrollment planning is based on UC's student access requirements under the Master Plan which provides that the top 12.5 percent of California high school graduates, as well as those transfer students from CCCs who have successfully completed specified college work, are eligible for admission to the University. In addition, under UC's Eligibility in the Local Context Program (ELC) the top 4 percent of students in each California high school who have completed specified academic coursework by the end of their junior year will be guaranteed a place at one of UC's eight undergraduate campuses. Graduate and professional enrollment planning is based on assessment of state and national needs, program quality, and available financial aid for students. Over the next five-year period, UC estimated that enrollment would increase by approximately 16 percent systemwide or approximately 3 percent annually. As noted above, this will bring the total enrollment from approximately 181,031 FTES in 2001-02 to 196,000 FTES in 2006-07.

With regard to the physical condition of existing facilities, UC noted that there has been a lack of funding for the systematic renewal of building systems that wear out with normal use and require replacement on a regular basis. These systems, including controls and fans for heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems, electrical

equipment, and built-in laboratory equipment, may require replacement two to three times during the life of a building.

Five-Year Needs: UC requested approximately \$3.153 billion for the five-year period spanning fiscal years 2002-03 through 2006-07, as follows:

- ◆ \$527.6 million in 2002-03, representing 89 percent critical infrastructure deficiencies, 9 percent enrollment growth, 1 percent modernization, and 1 percent program delivery changes.
- ◆ For years 2003-04 through 2006-07, UC requested approximately \$2.625 billion total, or an average of \$656.3 million per year. Of this amount, approximately 11 percent is for critical infrastructure deficiencies, 59 percent is for enrollment growth, 27 percent is for modernization or renovation, and 3 percent is for program delivery changes.

It should be noted that of the amount requested in 2002-03, \$408 million represents lease revenue funding approved in legislation in 2000 for seismic projects associated with UC's teaching hospitals. In addition, the amount requested does not include \$522.4 million that is proposed for lease revenue bond funding in 2001-02.

UC's plan contained project-specific requests for fiscal year 2002-03, with the out-year requests (fiscal years 2003-04 through 2006-07) consisting of a combination of the continuing phases of existing projects (initiated 2002-03 or earlier), and an estimate of the funding required for four program categories:

- ◆ Critical infrastructure deficiencies
- ◆ Enrollment growth
- ◆ Modernization
- ◆ Program delivery changes

Funding Needs Reported by the University of California (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$471,144	\$73,502	\$55,200	\$68,000	\$95,600	\$763,446
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	\$44,711	\$412,150	\$380,878	\$361,341	\$407,700	\$1,606,780
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	\$6,228	\$142,132	\$190,000	\$190,000	\$190,000	\$718,360
Program Delivery Changes	\$5,558	\$25,314	\$33,549	\$0	\$0	\$64,421
Total	\$527,641	\$653,098	\$659,627	\$619,341	\$693,300	\$3,153,007

UC's requested need was calculated using a variety of methodologies. In order to evaluate the space needs generated by the drivers identified above, UC established eight separate types of capital need:

- ◆ General campus standard instruction and research (I & R) capacity space
- ◆ General campus non-standard I & R program space
- ◆ Merced campus development
- ◆ Health sciences instruction and research space
- ◆ Library and information resources space
- ◆ Student academic support space
- ◆ Administrative and logistical support space
- ◆ Utility systems and site development expansion

Under each of these categories, the amount of space required is driven primarily by the level of enrollment, the amount of space allocated for different activities, known as “space standards”, and the assumptions regarding the extent to which facilities are used, known as “utilization standards” (i.e., hours of the day and days of the week that the space is used). The total space needs estimated by these calculations is then translated into funding levels by estimating the total cost per square foot of designing and constructing the various types of space. For example, UC assumed that classroom space would have a unit cost (including design and construction) of \$375 per sf, class laboratories of \$500 per sf, and academic office and research space of \$625 per sf.

In this context, the dollars associated with square feet calculations refer to dollars per assignable square feet. The “assignable” footage of a facility describes space made available for programmatic uses, whereas the more general “square feet” term usually includes areas such as mechanical rooms, stairwells, communication areas, and restrooms. UC most commonly describes infrastructure in terms of assignable square feet in order to correlate facility needs to program type and student count. This factor becomes significant in comparing UC’s stated costs with other agencies and departments, because costs allocated per assignable square feet will reflect a higher unit cost per facility than the same facility cost described in general square feet terms.

UC also adjusted its space calculations by assuming that a portion of enrollment growth would be accommodated through the expansion of summer instruction, thereby reducing the need for new classroom and class laboratory space. In particular, UC assumed that summer term enrollment would represent 40 percent of the average of fall, winter and spring enrollment, consistent with an approved phasing plan for implementation of year-round operations (see “Year-Round Operations for Higher Education” above).

In estimating the costs associated with modernization and renewal of existing space, UC developed a comprehensive model for assessing facilities renewal needs and estimating the cost associated with renewal of existing buildings, utilities systems, and site infrastructure, called the Facilities Renewal Resource Model. The model takes a “systems” approach to estimating renewal needs and costs. It “deconstructs” a building into component systems that need to be renewed on a predictable schedule, establishes life cycles for each of the components, and establishes unit costs for renewing the components. Using these elements, the model includes a profile of each building, and predicts the year that renewal or replacement of each system should take place based on the original date of construction of the building or the date of the most recent

renovation of each component system. With this information, the model can generate annual renewal costs by building component by campus by year, which can be aggregated into a total UC system cost per year.

Based on this model, UC estimated an average funding need of approximately \$142.5 million per year for major renovation projects to address system renewal needs. In addition, UC assumed that approximately \$47.5 million would be needed to address renovation needs associated with programmatic changes and modernization, resulting in a total renewal cost of approximately \$190 million per year. UC noted that this total annual estimate (\$190 million per year) does not include the funding required to address the substantial backlog of deferred maintenance in existing facilities on all campuses, which averages about \$78 million per year. This deferred maintenance cost would be funded through operating budget requests separate from funding under the five-year infrastructure plan.

Proposal: Over the five-year period, \$1.8 billion is proposed to address UC's infrastructure needs. Of this amount, approximately 34 percent represents critical infrastructure deficiencies projects, 45 percent enrollment growth, 18 percent modernization/renovation, and 3 percent program delivery changes.

Overall, UC's drivers of infrastructure need, primarily enrollment growth and programmatic needs (including the need for significant laboratory space), are reasonable. However, the quantification of both space needs and resulting costs involve numerous assumptions that have not been validated. Consequently, these assumptions cannot be relied upon to accurately reflect the five-year needs of the UC system. In particular, UC's construction cost range of \$375 to \$625 per sf is high compared to CSU's (\$279 per sf average) and CCC's (\$375 per sf average). As noted above, UC's mission includes conducting research at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, and facilities appropriate for research through the graduate levels may be more expensive than facilities for the other segments. However, additional review of UC's cost estimates should be undertaken to ensure that UC's costs are comparable to higher education facilities at universities with a similar research mission.

Over the past ten years a policy has evolved to provide higher education segments with a guaranteed level of infrastructure funding over a two or four-year period. The establishment of a multi-year funding level allows the higher education segments to prioritize capital needs within the specified funding level and plan for the future. The funding levels proposed in this plan represent an increase in the guaranteed funding from the levels provided over the last ten years. For example, UC and the Administration entered a four-year Partnership Agreement in 1999 that, in part, provided a commitment by the State to fund capital outlay projects at a level of \$210 million per year, or \$840 million over the four-year period. In contrast, this proposal provides for an average of approximately \$344 million per year for the four-year period beginning in 2002-03, or \$1.4 billion total. This represents an increase of over 60 percent compared to the prior four-year period.

The funding proposed below does not reflect the full \$344 million per year level because it does not include projects shifted to 2001-02 from 2002-03. This early start of projects was proposed by the Administration as part of an effort to stimulate the State's economy.

2002 California's Five Year Infrastructure Plan

Of the projects originally proposed for funding during the five-year period, \$522.4 million is now proposed for lease revenue bond funding in 2001-02, representing 46 percent enrollment growth, 12 percent modernization or renovation, and 42 percent program delivery changes (Institutes for Science and Innovation). However, as noted above, the proposed funding includes \$408 million in lease revenue bonds to continue seismic improvements at various UC teaching hospitals.

Finally, UC's plan assumes that summer enrollment will represent 40 percent of enrollment of the average of fall, winter, and spring within the five-year period, although current summer enrollment is less than 20 percent of a normal "academic year". Future plans will need to evaluate the validity of the 40 percent year-round operation assumption and provide space and cost estimates associated with any change to the 40 percent assumption.

Proposed Funding for the University of California (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$459,807	\$49,950	\$25,659	\$37,965	\$45,500	\$618,881
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	\$28,534	\$196,839	\$193,329	\$201,553	\$191,750	\$812,005
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	\$0	\$41,830	\$92,463	\$105,482	\$87,750	\$327,525
Program Delivery Changes	\$5,558	\$25,314	\$33,549	\$0	\$0	\$64,421
Total	\$493,899	\$313,933	\$345,000	\$345,000	\$325,000	\$1,822,832
Funding Source						
General Fund	\$356	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$356
General Obligation Bonds	\$85,543	\$313,933	\$345,000	\$345,000	\$325,000	\$1,414,476
Lease Revenue Bonds	\$408,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$408,000
Total	\$493,899	\$313,933	\$345,000	\$345,000	\$325,000	\$1,822,832

Hastings College of the Law

Hastings College of the Law (Hastings or the College) is the oldest public law school in California. The college was founded in 1878 by Serranus Clinton Hastings, the first Chief Justice of the State of California, and shortly thereafter the Legislature provided for affiliation of Hastings with the University of California (UC). Although the juris doctorate degrees from Hastings are granted by the Regents of the University of California, Hastings is governed by a separate Board of Directors and is budgeted separately from the UC system.

The Hastings Juris Doctorate program is a three-year, full-time educational programs. The College has an average enrollment of 1,200 full-time equivalent students (FTES) and does not anticipate substantial enrollment growth over the five-year planning period. The State portion of the operations budget for Hastings is proposed at \$56.8 million for 2002-03.

Existing Facilities: Hastings is located in the Civic Center area of San Francisco. The College's physical plant consists of three structures and an open-air parking garage with a total square footage of approximately 639,000. The age of the facilities ranges from 20 years (200 McAllister-academic building) to over 80 years (100 McAllister-student housing and auxiliary student functions).

Drivers of Need: Hastings advised that it has two primary drivers of capital outlay need related to the services it provides:

- ◆ Need generated by Hastings' educational functions
- ◆ Need generated by Hastings' auxiliary enterprises, such as housing and parking

These drivers are also affected by the physical condition and functional utility of the College's existing facilities.

Overall, Hastings reported that it has a sufficient amount of existing space to meet its needs over the five-year period. However, two of the College's three buildings need renovation to address critical infrastructure and modernization needs.

Five-Year Needs: Hastings requested renovation funding for one academic facility and one auxiliary enterprise facility over the five-year period:

- ◆ **200 McAllister:** This building, completed in 1980, is 185,000 sf and is used for academic and administrative functions. The six-floor structure houses functions including the law library, two seminar rooms, administrative services (including student services, procurement, and facilities maintenance) and dean and faculty offices. Hastings requested \$20.3 million for renovation work on this facility to address seismic, ventilation, fire and life safety, hazardous materials abatement, and accessibility issues.
- ◆ **100 McAllister:** This building, constructed in 1928, is 280,000 sf and is used for auxiliary functions such as student housing, legal clinics, and student scholarly publications. The housing component consists of 252 units accommodating approximately 300 students. The facility is at 100 percent occupancy with a waiting list because of the shortage of affordable housing in the San Francisco area. Hastings requested \$25 million for renovation work on this facility to address structural seismic reinforcement, exterior wall repair, emergency exiting, fire and life safety, building mechanical and electrical systems, and hazardous materials abatement.

**Funding Needs Reported by Hastings College of the Law
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$831	\$2,054	\$1,254	\$41,165	\$0	\$45,304
Total	\$831	\$2,054	\$1,254	\$41,165	\$0	\$45,304

2002 California's Five Year Infrastructure Plan

Proposal: Over the four-year period of 2002-03 through 2005-06, the plan includes \$20.3 million from the proposed 2002 Higher Education Capital Outlay Bond Fund (AB 16) for the renovation project at the 200 McAllister building because Hastings has identified critical infrastructure needs at the facility and the facility contains State-supportable functions (academic and administrative support).

Although Hastings also identified critical infrastructure needs at the 100 McAllister building, student housing is not a State-supported function. The Master Plan anticipates that auxiliary services, including housing and parking, are generally intended to be self-supporting without public funds.

Proposed Funding for Hastings College of the Law (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$831	\$1,044	\$0	\$18,416	\$0	\$20,291
Total	\$831	\$1,044	\$0	\$18,416	\$0	\$20,291
Funding Source						
General Obligation Bonds	\$831	\$1,044	\$0	\$18,416	\$0	\$20,291
Total	\$831	\$1,044	\$0	\$18,416	\$0	\$20,291

California State University

The California State University (CSU) educates students for attainment of degrees, credentials or certificates in the liberal arts and sciences, and certain applied fields and professions. CSU graduates 10 percent of the California workforce, prepares an estimated 60 percent of California's teachers, and prepares, approximately 10 percent of the nation's teachers. CSU offers more than 1,600 bachelors and master's degree programs in over 240 subject areas. Many of these programs are offered so that students can complete all upper division and graduate requirements by part-time, late afternoon, and evening study.

The CSU system is comprised of 22 campuses, including 21 university campuses, and the California Maritime Academy. The newest operating campus, Monterey Bay, began offering instruction in September 1995. The 23rd campus in development, Channel Islands, in the Santa Barbara area is scheduled to open in fall 2002. The system also has seven off-campus centers that serve upper division and graduate students. The system currently serves approximately 395,000 individual students or 306,000 FTES, and is estimated to grow to approximately 355,000 FTES by the year 2006-07. The State portion of CSU's operational budget is proposed at \$5.277 billion for 2002-03.

Existing Facilities: As of fall 1999, the CSU system had approximately 18,444 acres of land and 38 million sf of academic and non-housing related space in approximately 1,300 facilities. These State-supported facilities include classrooms, class laboratories, administrative and student services space, gymnasiums, auditoriums, theaters, and libraries. In addition, campuses contain a variety of non-State supportable facilities

including housing, food service, parking, and recreational facilities. These auxiliary facilities receive no state funding and must be self-supporting.

CSU monitors its system wide space capacity through its Space and Facilities Data Base (SFDB), which is updated by campuses on an annual basis. The database is an inventory maintained by each campus to manage and plan for space and facilities.

Drivers of Need: CSU identified capital outlay needs in two general categories: the need for new space to address enrollment growth, and the need to renovate or modernize existing space to address both safety and programmatic concerns. Overall, the primary programmatic drivers of the CSU system's need for space (either new or renewed space) are the nature of the educational programs provided and the level of enrollment.

- ◆ **Program needs:** The foundation program for each CSU campus consists of liberal arts and sciences, business administration, and education. Programs in applied fields and professions other than those in the foundation program are allocated within the system on the basis of (1) needs of the state, (2) needs of the campus service area, and (3) identification of employment opportunities.
- ◆ **Enrollment demand:** CSU's capital program is based upon enrollment targets established by the CSU Chancellor's office in consultation with campuses and compared against population and enrollment projections prepared by the Department of Finance and by the California Postsecondary Education Commission. These enrollment targets are consistent with CSU's student access requirements under the Master Plan, which provides that the top one-third of California high school graduates, as well as specified transfer students from CCC campuses, are eligible for admission to CSU. Over the five-year planning period, CSU assumed an average of approximately three percent increase in enrollment system wide per year. As noted above, this will bring the total enrollment from approximately 306,000 FTEs in 2001-02 to approximately 355,000 FTES by the year 2006-07.

In addition, the physical condition, maintenance history, and functional utility of CSU's existing facilities affect its infrastructure needs.

California State University Campus System



2002 California's Five Year Infrastructure Plan

Five-Year Needs: CSU requested approximately \$3.5 billion for the five-year period, as follows:

- ◆ \$421.3 million in 2002-03, representing 31 percent critical infrastructure deficiencies, 43 percent enrollment growth, and 26 percent facility modernization and workload space deficiencies.
- ◆ For years 2003-04 through 2006-07, CSU requested approximately \$3.1 billion, with a significant portion of this funding requested in 2003-04 (\$1.5 billion), decreasing to approximately one-fourth of this amount (\$411.8 million) in 2006-07.
- ◆ Of the \$3.1 billion requested in years 2003-04 through 2006-07, approximately 59 percent is for modernization and workload space deficiency projects (\$1.8 billion), and 41 percent is for enrollment growth projects (\$1.5 billion). This allocation appears consistent with CSU's stated policy of apportioning approximately 60 percent of capital outlay resources toward modernization and renovation, and 40 percent toward enrollment growth.

It should be noted that the amount requested does not include \$191.3 million that is proposed for lease revenue bond funding as part of the Administration's economic stimulus proposal in 2001-02.

CSU's plan contains project-specific requests for fiscal year 2002-03, with the out-year requests (fiscal years 2003-04 through 2006-07) consisting of a combination of the continuing phases of existing projects (initiated 2002-03 or earlier), and an estimate of the funding required for four program categories (critical infrastructure deficiencies, enrollment growth, modernization, and workload space deficiencies).

Funding Needs Reported by the California State University (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$131,126	\$0	\$1,480	\$0	\$0	\$132,606
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	\$179,411	\$757,541	\$223,806	\$218,677	\$76,818	\$1,456,253
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	\$93,653	\$773,237	\$461,942	\$216,473	\$331,291	\$1,876,596
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$17,119	\$0	\$33,994	\$2,010	\$3,671	\$56,794
Total	\$421,309	\$1,530,778	\$721,222	\$437,160	\$411,780	\$3,522,249

CSU's requested need was calculated using a variety of methodologies. In order to address its unique programmatic needs, CSU established two major categories of space types: instructional space and administrative space. Under the umbrella of instructional space, five subcategories are identified:

- ◆ Lecture
- ◆ Lab
- ◆ Graduate research

- ◆ Instructional activity
- ◆ Faculty space (including faculty administrative space)

Under the category of administrative space, four subcategories are identified:

- ◆ General administration
- ◆ Library
- ◆ Media
- ◆ Plant operations

Under each of these categories and subcategories, the amount of space required (new or renovated) is driven primarily by the level of enrollment, the amount of space allocated for different activities, known as "space standards", and the assumptions regarding the extent to which facilities are utilized, known as "utilization standards" (i.e., hours of the day, days of the week that the space is used). Once the total amount of space need is calculated, CSU then evaluates the physical and functional adequacy of its existing inventory.

For existing facilities, capital projects must first be justified based on the programmatic need for renovated space. Individual academic programs at the campus level identify and document facilities that are functionally inadequate. This process may involve deans, department chairs, faculty members, and staff, as well as program consultants and campus facilities planning staff. The following are some examples of programmatic functional inadequacies:

- ◆ The need to renovate engineering labs to address technological changes made over the last 20 years.
- ◆ The expansion of physical education programs beyond training teachers, in areas including kinetics, physical therapy, and wellness programs for populations including performers, athletes, and the elderly.
- ◆ The transformation within libraries from card catalogues to computer technology and electronic resources.

Once a facility has been identified as needing programmatic renovations, CSU evaluates the physical condition of the facility to determine if other capital improvements (such as an upgrade of the heating and ventilation system) should also be addressed. For these renovation projects, capital renewal may constitute no more than 50 percent of the total project funding. On a system wide basis, CSU monitors the physical condition of its facilities through use of a statistical model that predicts the need for building upgrades based on the age of the building, the projected life cycle of the main building components, a standard cost to replace the building components, and the renewal, renovation, and repair work done to date on the building. This model, developed under contract in 1999, is still being refined. However, CSU believes that the model will be useful to produce a schedule of major repairs required for a campus based on the projected life cycle of the main building components (such as the building exterior, roof, and mechanical systems) for each building on campus.

In order to assign a cost to the total capital needs identified, CSU developed cost guidelines, which provide a base unit construction cost per square foot for new facilities. The unit costs vary according to the type of space, such as general classrooms estimated at \$185 per sf. While these guidelines are not considered absolute cost limits, variations from these guidelines must be justified and approved. These cost guidelines specify construction costs for 21 different types of space.

As a method of calculating an overall cost estimate, CSU averaged the costs among the various types of space and produced an average cost for new space of \$201 per sf. To this base unit construction cost average, CSU added costs for design, project management, and equipment for a total new space construction cost average of \$279 per sf. For renovation, CSU estimated the costs at approximately 65 percent of the cost of new construction, or \$181 per sf.

In addition to the assumptions identified above regarding space, utilization, and costs, CSU's total need estimate was also affected by assumptions regarding the level of enrollment growth to be accommodated by summer instruction or year-round operation. CSU has agreed to develop a plan for phasing-in implementation of year-round operation on a campus-by-campus basis. As of fiscal year 2001-02, 16 campuses operate on a year-round basis, with an additional campus proposed for conversion in 2002-03 (see "Year-Round Operations for Higher Education" above).

Proposal: Over the five-year period, \$1.5 billion is proposed to meet CSU's infrastructure needs. Of this amount, approximately 7 percent represents critical infrastructure deficiencies, 40 percent enrollment growth, and 53 percent modernization and workload space deficiencies.

While the proposed level of funding is significantly less than the need identified by CSU, it is important to note that a major component of CSU's proposal is for modernization. There are no standards to objectively evaluate the level of modernization necessary for CSU to carry out its mission. However, this plan is consistent with the policy developed over the past ten years to provide higher education segments with a guaranteed level of infrastructure funding over a two or four-year period. The establishment of a multi-year funding level allows the higher education segments to prioritize capital needs within the specified funding level and plan for the future.

The funding levels proposed in this plan represent an increase in the guaranteed funding from the levels provided over the last ten years. For example, CSU, like UC, entered into a Partnership Agreement with the Administration in 1999 in which the State committed to fund capital outlay projects at a level of \$210 million per year, or \$840 million over the four-year period. In contrast, this proposal provides for an average of approximately \$344 million per year for the four-year period beginning 2002-03, or \$1.4 billion total. This represents an increase of over 60 percent compared to the prior four-year period.

The funding proposed below does not fully reflect the \$344 million per year level because it does not include projects shifted from 2002-03 to 2001-02. This early start of projects was proposed by the Administration as part of an effort to stimulate the state's economy. Of the projects originally proposed for funding in 2002-03, \$191.3 million is

proposed for lease revenue bond funding in 2001-02, representing 60 percent enrollment growth and 40 percent modernization or renovation.

CSU's drivers of infrastructure need, primarily enrollment growth and programmatic needs, are reasonable. However, the impact of CSU's year-round operations on facility needs should be better quantified.

Proposed Funding for the California State University (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$109,436	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$109,436
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	\$121,749	\$117,905	\$151,462	\$150,502	\$66,283	\$607,901
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	\$47,176	\$88,166	\$159,544	\$192,998	\$255,046	\$742,930
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$11,500	\$0	\$33,994	\$1,500	\$3,671	\$50,665
Total	\$289,861	\$206,071	\$345,000	\$345,000	\$325,000	\$1,510,932
Funding Source						
General Obligation Bonds	\$289,861	\$206,071	\$345,000	\$345,000	\$325,000	\$1,510,932
Total	\$289,861	\$206,071	\$345,000	\$345,000	\$325,000	\$1,510,932

California Community Colleges

The Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges (CCC) is responsible for providing statewide leadership to the public community college segment of California's higher education. There are 72 locally-governed community college districts in California. These districts operate 108 college campuses, as well as 54 off-campus centers that provide more limited instructional services than a full college campus. California's CCC system forms the largest post-secondary educational system in the world, currently serving over 1.4 million students through both vocational and academic program offerings.

Under the Master Plan for Higher Education, the primary mission of the CCC is to provide academic and vocational instruction at the lower division level. In addition, colleges in the CCC system provide remedial instruction to students enrolled in the UC and CSU systems, as well as providing noncredit and community service classes. The Master Plan instructs the CCC to provide these services to any high school graduate and adult who wishes to attend and may benefit from instruction. In 2002-03, the State share of the CCC's operating budget totals \$5.1 billion. In addition, community colleges are partially funded from local property taxes.

Existing Facilities: According to an annual systemwide space inventory submitted by the districts, CCC's infrastructure consists of 72 community college districts with 108 full service campuses, 54 approved off-campus centers, and 20 district offices. Assets include approximately 20,489 acres of land, 4,699 buildings, and 40 million square feet (sf) of space. In addition, the system has over 2,000 off-campus outreach centers at various leased facilities. CCC's space inventory was provided on a statewide level and broken down into the following categories:

- ◆ Lecture
- ◆ Laboratory
- ◆ Office
- ◆ Library
- ◆ AV/TV
- ◆ Other

Examples of "Other" types of space include faculty lounges, meeting rooms, theaters, multi-purpose rooms, greenhouses, and child development demonstration areas. In addition, campuses contain facilities used for auxiliary functions such as food service, parking, and recreational facilities that receive no state funding and must be self-supporting. Many of the existing facilities currently have functional or physical deficiencies that make the space less than adequate for its intended use. Some examples of functional deficiencies include:

- ◆ The need to renovate engineering labs to address technological changes made over the last 20 years.
- ◆ The renovation of scientific labs to meet current safety requirements (e.g., adequate number of fume hoods, drain piping replacement, etc.).
- ◆ Older buildings that do not have adequate electrical capacity and wiring to keep up with the current classroom technology.

There is no current means for the system to accurately determine the amount of space that meets these criteria. Therefore, the CCC did not attempt to comprehensively identify functional or physically deficient space in the initial five-year plan; however, the CCC are working to develop a means to accurately reflect it for future plans.

Drivers of Need: The CCC estimates that the number of students will increase from 1.4 million students to nearly two million by the year 2010. In developing its estimate of total need, the CCC identified enrollment as the primary driver of need for funding infrastructure projects.

Enrollment projections were used to identify the amount of facilities needed to accommodate 100 percent of enrollment demand at all colleges. Before costs were determined, enrollment projections were converted to square footage using statutory formulas. To identify costs for these projects, two methods were used. For fiscal years 2002-03 and 2003-04, the CCC provided specific projects identified by districts with pertinent cost information. For fiscal years 2004-05 through 2006-07, the CCC developed a cost formula and applied it to the square footage needed to meet enrollment demands. The \$375 per sf cost estimate used in the plan is an average cost for all occupancies, based on the CCC building cost guidelines for new facilities.

In addition to enrollment growth, the CCC identified three other categories of space deficiencies:

- ◆ **Critical Life Safety Renovations**—The CCC identified need associated with the renovation of existing facilities or the need for new facilities to address imminent danger to the life and safety of building occupants. This category includes projects identified by districts that pose health, fire, life, and seismic safety concerns.
- ◆ **Modernization/Renovation**—Over 75 percent of the CCC's facilities are over 25-years of age. Generally, these facilities are lacking in functional upgrades to keep pace with technology. As such, the CCC identified a need for modernization and renovation of existing facilities by analyzing their inventory of facilities over 25 years of age.
- ◆ **Replacement of Temporary Buildings**—One goal of the CCC is to replace temporary buildings, many of which are beyond their useful lives, with permanent facilities. The CCC evaluated the space needed to replace temporary buildings in excess of ten years of age.

Five-Year Needs: The CCC estimates their space needs will increase from 35.3 million sf to 47 million sf, an increase of 33 percent. This results in a net need over the five-year period of 11,783,000 sf to accommodate projected enrollment. This estimate, as reflected in the table below, includes projected enrollment (as determined by an econometric regression model used by the CCC) less the net capacity currently available to meet that projected enrollment.

California Community College Space Deficiencies

Category	Current	Future Enrollment	Total (sf)
	Deficiency (sf)	Growth (sf)	
Lecture	191,000	486,000	677,000
Laboratory	1,464,000	1,520,000	2,984,000
Office	581,000	415,000	996,000
Library	1,610,000	403,000	2,013,000
AV/TV	439,000	45,000	484,000
Other	2,546,000	2,083,000	4,629,000
Total	6,831,000	4,952,000	11,783,000

The CCC adjusted its identified space need by assuming that the amount of space needed during the traditional fall and spring semesters would be reduced by providing instruction during off-peak times. While the CCC is similar to UC and CSU in assuming that a portion of enrollment can be accommodated during summer enrollment, the CCC also assumes that some of the local colleges will use other types of alternative scheduling, such as early morning and weekend classes, to reduce its overall space requirements. Through these various alternative scheduling methods, the CCC assumes that its space needs will be reduced from 11,783,000 sf to 10,214,000 sf, a systemwide reduction of approximately 13 percent.

The CCC Board of Governors has identified district needs of \$12.1 billion for State-supportable infrastructure. The \$12.1 billion is composed of \$4.5 billion for new facilities to accommodate enrollment growth and \$7.6 billion for modernization of existing

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facilities. Of this identified need, the Board of Governors has requested \$5.7 billion over the next five years and has deferred \$6.3 billion to future years. The deferral recognizes that the CCC could not modernize all of its aged buildings in five years.

For 2002-03, CCC requested \$169.4 million to fund 67 projects (three new and 75 continuing projects). CCC requested an additional \$170.5 million for 11 continuing projects, which is proposed for funding in 2001-02 as part of the Administration's economic stimulus proposal.

Funding Needs Reported by the California Community Colleges (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$78,835	\$30,314	\$36,513	\$42,421	\$40,663	\$228,746
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	\$90,566	\$392,061	\$527,059	\$784,671	\$679,008	\$2,473,365
Facility Infrastructure Modernization	\$0	\$173,825	\$963,254	\$848,950	\$995,081	\$2,981,110
Total	\$169,401	\$596,200	\$1,526,826	\$1,676,042	\$1,714,752	\$5,683,221

Proposal: Over the five-year period, \$2 billion is proposed to address the CCC infrastructure needs. Of this \$2 billion, approximately 45 percent represents enrollment growth, 39 percent facility infrastructure modernization, and 16 percent critical infrastructure deficiencies. Of this amount, \$169.4 million is proposed for 2002-03 to fund 67 projects (three new and 64 continuing projects). For years 2003-04 through 2006-07, \$1.8 billion is proposed for conceptual proposals.

While the proposal funding level is significantly less than the need identified by CCC, this proposal is consistent with the policy developed over the past ten years to provide the higher education segments with a guaranteed funding level over a two or four-year period. The establishment of multi-year funding levels allow the higher education segments to prioritize capital needs within the specified funding level and plan for the future. The funding levels proposed in this plan represent an increase in the guaranteed funding from the levels provided over the last ten years. For example, over the last four years, CCC was provided funding for capital outlay projects at a level of \$210 million per year, for a total of \$840 million over a four-year period. In contrast, this proposal provides for an average of approximately \$438 million per year over the four-year period beginning in 2002-03, or a total of \$1.8 billion. This represents an increase of over 200 percent compared to the prior four-year period.

The funding proposed below does not reflect the full \$438 million per year level because it does not include \$170.5 million in lease revenue bond funding shifted from 2002-02 to 2001-02. This early start of projects was proposed by the Administration as part of an effort to stimulate the State's economy.

The CCC does not assume a standard enrollment growth projection, but instead projects enrollment growth individually for each district based on a number of factors (i.e., college operating budgets, adult county populations, and student "out-of-pocket" price of enrollment) that are used in an econometric regression model. A further review of the

model will have to be completed to validate the assumptions and resulting projection of gross enrollment needs. Consequently, it's not possible at this time to establish the accuracy of the needs reported by the CCC.

The responsibility for funding community college infrastructure is a responsibility shared by the State and local community college districts. The primary source of financing for the local share of construction costs is voter-approved local bonds. The five-year plan does not address the ability of local community college districts to fund part of their infrastructure needs with local bonds. From June of 1998 through November 2000, when bond measures required two-thirds voter approval, only 47 percent of local community college bonds were passed providing \$744.5 million for five community college districts. Since passage of Proposition 39, voters have approved 89 percent of local bond measures, authorizing \$4.3 billion in bonds for 17 community college districts. In updating its five-year plan, the CCC should address the impact of Proposition 39 on raising local funds for construction or improvement of community college facilities.

Proposed Funding for the California Community Colleges (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$78,835	\$33,574	\$80,407	\$69,982	\$65,189	\$327,987
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	\$90,566	\$385,986	\$151,485	\$167,931	\$114,781	\$910,749
Facility Infrastructure Modernization	\$0	\$156,892	\$228,108	\$225,220	\$170,030	\$780,250
Total	\$169,401	\$576,452	\$460,000	\$463,133	\$350,000	\$2,018,986
Funding Source						
General Obligation Bonds	\$169,401	\$576,452	\$460,000	\$463,133	\$350,000	\$2,018,986
Total	\$169,401	\$576,452	\$460,000	\$463,133	\$350,000	\$2,018,986

General Government

Twenty-seven departments, boards, offices, and commissions do not belong to an Agency structure in State government. Collectively, they are referred to as "general government." These organizations have a total budget of approximately \$10.0 billion. The organizations have various missions and responsibilities and report organizationally directly at the cabinet level in the Governor's Administration.

Three of these organizations identified current and future infrastructure needs and submitted five-year plans. They are the Departments of Food and Agriculture, Military, and Veterans Affairs.

Department of Food and Agriculture

The Department of Food and Agriculture (DFA) has approximately 1,900 employees and a total budget of \$332.2 million. The DFA provides leadership in the development of various policies related to issues important to both producers and consumers of food and agricultural products. The DFA has three major program areas:

1. **Agricultural Protection**—The objective of this program is to prevent the introduction and establishment of serious plant and animal pests and diseases, particularly those that can be transmitted to humans, cause serious financial losses to the agricultural industry in California, or adversely affect the supply of agricultural products to the consumer. The following activities are carried out by program staff either directly or in concert with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and county agricultural commissioners:
 - ◆ Protect the livestock industry against losses of animals by theft and straying
 - ◆ Facilitate the orderly marketing of nursery stock
 - ◆ Assure seed quality
 - ◆ Certify that agricultural commodities for the domestic and foreign export markets meet sanitary standards
2. **Marketing Program**—The purpose of this program is to assure orderly domestic and international marketing of California's agricultural products and to protect consumers and producers through the enforcement of measurement standards, fair pricing practices and reliable marketplace transactions.

In order to achieve these goals, the DFA:

- ◆ Develops and enforces weights and measurement standards for all level of commerce
 - ◆ Assists the dairy industry in maintaining stable marketing conditions
 - ◆ Assures that producers are paid for their products
 - ◆ Gathers and disseminates marketing and economic information
 - ◆ Identifies and helps resolve marketing problems
 - ◆ Provides mediation to resolve problems between producers and handlers
3. **Support to Local Fairs**—This program provides financial and administrative assistance to fairs, and partially reimburses counties for carrying out agricultural programs authorized by the Food and Agricultural Code under the supervision of the Department of Food and Agriculture.

California has a total of 80 county fairs, citrus fruit fairs and district fairs. The majority of county fairs are conducted by nonprofit corporations under contract with county boards of supervisors. Citrus fruit fairs are state instrumentalities operated by nonprofit corporations. District fairs are operated by district agricultural associations, which are state institutions with Governor-appointed directors. State support for these local fairs is administered by Assistance to Fairs and County Agricultural Activities, which oversees budget approval and the capital outlay program.

Existing Facilities: The facility inventory includes approximately 607,000 square feet for 16 inspection facilities, 9 employee residences, 3 non-veterinary laboratories, 1 greenhouse, 2 warehouses, 4 veterinary laboratories, and headquarters office facilities.

A portion of the infrastructure is maintained in the state of Hawaii where the DFA operates a laboratory to rear sterile flies for eventual release over designated agriculture areas of California to help eradicate the Mediterranean Fruit Fly.

Drivers of Need: One of the significant drivers of infrastructure need for the DFA is the volume of highway traffic that must pass through the inspection stations. As the number of vehicles increases and the highway system expands, more or larger facilities will be necessary to inspect the increased flow of visitors to California. The development of technology also drives the DFA's infrastructure needs. If a new method of eradication is developed, the DFA may need to develop a facility to store or produce the chemical or organism used in this process. In addition, the DFA's infrastructure need is driven by the inefficiencies associated with aging facilities.

Five-Year Needs: The DFA identified needs over the next five years, which include:

- ◆ Relocation or replacement of three of the department's 16 border inspection stations.
- ◆ Consolidation and program delivery expansion of three California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory System (CAHFS) facilities currently at Turlock, Fresno, and Tulare into two new facilities located in Tulare and the Turlock vicinity.
- ◆ The construction of a new Meadowview greenhouse in Sacramento which would replace the existing 50 year old facility located on the same property.
- ◆ The renovation of the Food and Ag Annex in Sacramento to address significant critical fire, life, safety deficiencies.

The DFA requested a total of \$170.5 million in its five-year plan. Of this amount, \$32.4 million is for the continuation of existing projects. The remaining \$138.1 million for new projects includes \$22.9 million for the renovation of the Sacramento Annex, \$8.6 million for the replacement of an agricultural inspection station in Winterhaven, \$37.8 million for seismic renovations of local facilities, \$12.2 million for a new Meadowview greenhouse in Sacramento, and \$56.8 million replacement and expansion project for the CAHFS facilities.

Funding Needs Reported by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$13,769	\$42,409	\$31,448	\$0	\$0	\$87,626
Program Delivery Changes	\$7,018	\$11,094	\$500	\$7,500	\$0	\$26,112
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$3,913	\$2,404	\$50,457	\$0	\$0	\$56,774
Total	\$24,700	\$55,907	\$82,405	\$7,500	\$0	\$170,512

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Proposal: It is proposed that \$67.4 million be provided for the DFA, of which \$32.4 million is included in 2002-03 for continuing projects.

The continuing projects for which funding is included in the 2002-03 Governor's Budget are the Yermo and Dorris Agricultural Inspection station relocation projects and the Hawaii Medfly Rearing facility. Funding is proposed for two new projects which include the Sacramento headquarters annex renovation and the new Meadowview greenhouse.

Not proposed at this time is \$103.1 million requested for new projects. This includes \$37.8 million General Fund requested for the seismic retrofit of various local fair facilities, since the financial responsibility for fair facilities rests with local governments. The DFA should explore alternative funding sources including local funding, the fairs and Exposition fund and the Satellite Wagering Account. In addition, \$8.6 million for a new agricultural inspection station at Winterhaven was not included as the proposal lacked specificity and detail. The DFA did not provide sufficient justification to validate the need for such a facility; however, we understand that the DFA is working on a more detailed request for the future. Finally, the \$56.8 million requested for a CAHFS Lab consolidation and program delivery expansion project is not proposed at this time, because the Department has not documented workload to justify the expansion.

Proposed Funding for the California Department of Food and Agriculture (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$14,802	\$22,889	\$705	\$728	\$10,743	\$49,867
Program Delivery Changes	\$6,435	\$0	\$583	\$10,544	\$0	\$17,562
Total	\$21,237	\$22,889	\$1,288	\$11,272	\$10,743	\$67,429
Funding Source						
General Fund	\$0	\$0	\$1,288	\$11,272	\$10,743	\$23,303
Special Funds	\$10,034	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,034
Lease Revenue	\$11,203	\$22,889	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$34,092
Total	\$21,237	\$22,889	\$1,288	\$11,272	\$10,743	\$67,429

Military Department

The Military Department has approximately 780 employees and a total budget of over \$100 million. The Military Department is responsible for the command, leadership, and management of the California Army and Air National Guard, which are reserve components of the U.S. Army and Air Force. They provide military support to the federal and State government and provide manpower and equipment in response to natural and civil emergencies. In addition, the Military Department conducts youth programs for the Los Angeles School District and opens its armories for community events and for homeless shelters.

Existing Facilities: The Military Department operates 118 armories, 26 organizational maintenance shops, 2 support maintenance shop complexes, and 4 aviation centers.

The armories provide assembly areas for troop deployments for civil and natural disasters. In addition, the armories are also available to serve local community needs for such things as youth club activities, local emergency operation centers, and voter polling sites. Finally, they are used for emergency shelters and can provide a base of operations for the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection during wild land fire activities. The various maintenance shops provide support services to the department for the upkeep and repair of the ground equipment and aircraft.

A number of issues effecting the Military Department infrastructure were revealed by recent survey and study efforts that were undertaken to complete a Legislatively required Master Plan. Training sites currently in use were constructed as temporary facilities to support the World War II (WWII) efforts and do not meet modern standards. California's armories are based on a WWII unit design, which are now inadequate to meet modern requirements. Until recently, units were only staffed at 50 percent capacity. Now all units are authorized to be staffed at 100 percent capacity, which results in increased use that further strains facilities.

Maintenance shops were designed to support small vehicles, such as jeeps. They now support large equipment and trucks. Today, facilities must support units that have as many as 60 tractor-trailer trucks. As a result, at many of the existing shops, doors are too narrow and short, maintenance bays are not long enough, and equipment problems, such as lifts, cranes, and hoists, are not adequate for the job.

Most facilities are not ADA-compliant for public use. Utilities such as electrical, sewage, telephone, etc., were sized for smaller facilities. The requirements of today's technology have outstripped the ability of the facilities to support the units assigned. The population of eligible Guard members has shifted from current sites into new growth areas, so some armories are not in optimal locations.

Drivers of Need: The Military Department's needs fall into the categories of workload space deficiencies, critical infrastructure deficiencies, facility/infrastructure modernization, and enrollment/caseload/population changes. The driver's are complex. First there are drivers that determine the type and number of military units assigned to California. Next, there are drivers that determine needs related to supporting the mission and units assigned to California.

The federal government establishes the requirements that drive the infrastructure required to support recruiting, maintaining, training, deploying, and supervising reserve forces. In addition, supporting civilian services such as fire and rescue, law enforcement, care and shelter, construction and engineering, hazardous material, and logistical support also drive infrastructure needs.

Many National Guard units have changed in size and configuration. Population shifts within the State have demonstrated a movement of eligible members and recipients of National Guard services away from existing armories and into new growth areas. Once stationing requirements are determined, the facility requirements become the drivers that specify the size and type of facility required to support specific types of units

assigned to California including armories, maintenance facilities, aviation facilities, warehouse facilities, and related structures that support the mission of the Military Department.

In addition, the drivers that determine whether an inadequate facility should be disposed, replaced, or renovated or expanded are:

- ◆ The age and condition of the facility.
- ◆ The adequacy of the facility's size.
- ◆ Whether or not it will cost more than 50 percent of the replacement value to renovate or increase the size of the building.

In September 2000, the Military Department completed a Real Property Development Plan and Facility Retention and Disposal Study, which proposes that aging armories be replaced with multi-unit facilities on 20 to 25-acre parcels linked to projected force structure, regionalization, State demographics, and maintenance capabilities. That study concludes that consolidation of units would reduce the number of buildings and related overhead costs. However, given that the current structures are already overtaxed, consolidations at existing sites would not be effective as this would result in additional over-use that would adversely affect training quality by forcing more units to share small facilities, increase building degradation, and negatively influence soldier morale.

The two charts below provide an overview of the condition and age of the department's main infrastructure elements. Note that 74 percent of the armories are over 45 years old, and only 2 percent are rated as being in good condition.

Condition of Existing Military Department Facilities

Type of Facility	Non-critical Conditions		
	Major Repairs Needed	Need Repair	Good Condition
Armories	66%	32%	2%
Maintenance	34%	19%	47%
Aviation	1%	71%	28%
Administrative	1%	96%	3%
Warehousing	22%	59%	19%

Age of Military Facilities

Type of Facility	Over 45 years	20 years to 45 years	Less than 20 years
Armories	74%	20%	6%
Maintenance	52%	27%	21%
Aviation	38%	24%	38%
Administrative	No Data provided		
Warehousing	15%	11%	74%

Five-Year Needs: Based on the standards provided by the US Army, and in conjunction with the department's Real Property Development Plan and Facility Retention and Disposal Study, the Military Department reports the total cost to resolve its net infrastructure needs is \$1.1 billion. This would add 4.7 million square feet (sf) of building space to its current 3.6 million sf. In addition, this would result in 1.2 million sf of parking space for vehicles and aircraft being added to its current 585,000 sf of parking space.

The overall needs are comprised of \$31 million for its backlog of maintenance and repair, \$260 million for armory renovation/modernization, \$470 million for armory replacement, and \$350 million for training site upgrades. California is faced with deteriorated, aging, and inadequate facilities, plus shortages of facilities to support its mission. These deficiencies are detailed on the charts on the previous page. The largest component of the Military Department's infrastructure deficiencies is the armories. Only two armories scheduled for future retention have space adequate to support the assigned units. The armory deficiencies range from 3,428 sf to 89,000 sf, with an average deficiency of 23,900 sf per building across the State.

At the same time, availability of additional federal funding is a major concern. The federal and State governments jointly fund most of the Military Department's major capital projects. However, California has not received any significant funding for capital infrastructure projects from the federal government in recent years.

The Military Department's five-year plan identifies needs for armories and other facilities of \$455 million, including \$212 million of State funding, \$231 million of federal funding, and \$5 million of local funding.

The department has requested the following for 2002-03 through 2006-07:

- ◆ 11 new, replacement, or upgraded armories
- ◆ 2 firing ranges
- ◆ barracks
- ◆ bridges
- ◆ demolition of WWII barracks
- ◆ 10 new, replacement, or upgraded organizational maintenance shops
- ◆ dining facilities
- ◆ training facilities
- ◆ parking facilities
- ◆ minor capital outlay projects for armories (including security fences, security lighting, and kitchen and latrine renovations and upgrades)

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Funding Needs Reported by the Military Department (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$6,562	\$8,524	\$7,927	\$0	\$0	\$23,013
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	\$1,888	\$11,643	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,531
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	\$2,527	\$2,105	\$7,288	\$887	\$693	\$13,500
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$14,914	\$20,819	\$41,107	\$51,555	\$33,424	\$161,819
Total	\$25,891	\$43,091	\$56,322	\$52,442	\$34,117	\$211,863

Proposal: The following projects are proposed for 2002-03:

- ◆ Construction of new armories in Azusa and Lancaster
- ◆ Continued replacement and upgrade of the airfield electrical system at Los Alamitos
- ◆ Installation of security lighting at 17 armories

A number of armory, maintenance shop, and training facility projects have merit for the balance of the five years. However, the Department will be refining its proposals for future years now that this five-year planning process is in place. In addition, it is difficult to estimate how much federal funding will become available for capital projects, as the federal government does not provide long-term funding commitments.

Given serious water issues at Camp San Luis Obispo, all projects proposed for that locality should be deferred until it can be determined whether the local infrastructure can handle additional construction and growth. Studies are underway to determine if existing potable water facilities can be expanded or renovated and the feasibility of acquiring additional sources of water. Finally, it is proposed that Military Department projects for which federal funds have not been appropriated be deferred and proposals for future years be re-assessed when the next plan is submitted.

Proposed Funding for the Military Department (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	\$1,080	\$13,647	\$7,927	\$0	\$0	\$22,654
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	\$0	\$944	\$5,821	\$0	\$0	\$6,765
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	\$0	\$3,482	\$8,438	\$887	\$693	\$13,500
Workload Space Deficiencies	\$8,405	\$22,003	\$7,145	\$51,554	\$33,424	\$122,531
Total	\$9,485	\$40,076	\$29,331	\$52,441	\$34,117	\$165,450
Funding Source						
General Fund	\$9,485	\$40,040	\$29,295	\$52,405	\$34,081	\$165,306
Federal Funds	\$0	\$36	\$36	\$36	\$36	\$144
Total	\$9,485	\$40,076	\$29,331	\$52,441	\$34,117	\$165,450

California Department of Veterans Affairs

The California Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) has approximately 1,800 employees and a total budget of approximately \$340 million. The DVA administers the benefits for veterans and their dependents. More specifically, the DVA provides California veterans and their families with the following:

- ◆ Aid and assistance in presenting claims for veterans' benefits under the laws of the United States
- ◆ Beneficial opportunities through direct low-cost loans to acquire farms and homes
- ◆ Rehabilitative, residential, and medical care services in a home-like environment at the California Veterans' Homes

To be admitted to a California veterans' home, a person must be aged or disabled and have served in active duty in the armed forces of the United States during wartime or peacetime. In addition, the veteran must have been discharged or released under honorable conditions, be eligible for hospitalization or domiciliary care according to the laws of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, and be a resident of California. Veterans, their spouses, and their minor children are eligible for interment in national and State cemeteries.

On December 1, 1999, a blue ribbon task force was commissioned to report on the condition of California Veterans Homes and make recommendations on ways to improve the quality of health care and management in the homes. Over the past several years, the Administration has sponsored initiatives to improve the services offered to veterans at the homes, including patient care, staff recruitment and retention incentives, increases in medical and related staff, additional therapeutic and recreational staff, as well as significant environmental and facility improvements.

In addition to the activities of the blue ribbon task force, Chapter 810, Statutes of 1999 created a Governor's Commission on Veterans Homes. Among other things, the Commission made recommendations regarding possible sites for new homes. The proximity and availability of medical services and medical staff were considered when choosing sites for new veterans' homes. Those new sites proposed by the Commission would be located in West Los Angeles, Fresno, and Redding. This plan includes funding for new veterans' homes as proposed by the Commission.

Existing Facilities: The DVA operates veterans' homes in Yountville, Barstow, and Chula Vista. Combined, these homes provide a total capacity of 1,925 beds. Depending on location, the homes offer a continuum of care consisting of residential domiciliary, licensed residential, intermediate nursing, skilled nursing, and acute care. These veterans homes include:

- ◆ Veterans' Home of California, Yountville—Yountville is situated on 500 acres in the City of Yountville, Napa County. It was established by veterans of the Mexican and Civil Wars and opened in 1884. Entrusted to the State in 1900, Yountville has approximately 120 buildings with over 1 million sf of space and a capacity of 1,125 beds. Yountville also has a State veterans' cemetery with remaining capacity of 1,000 internments.

- ◆ Veterans' Home of California, Barstow—Barstow is located on 22 acres in the California high desert near the City of Barstow, San Bernardino County. The home opened in 1996 with 6 buildings comprising 213,000 sf of space and a 400-bed capacity.
- ◆ Veterans' Home of California, Chula Vista—Chula Vista is located on 25 acres in the City of Chula Vista, San Diego County. The home opened in 2000 and has the same six-building configuration as Barstow. Chula Vista has a 400-bed capacity.

In addition to operating the veterans' homes, the DVA maintains six national cemeteries throughout California, and is in the process of designing and constructing two new cemeteries, one in Shasta County (the Northern California Veterans' Cemetery), and the other in Monterey County.

Drivers of Need: DVA veterans' home and cemetery infrastructure needs are driven by changes and increases in veteran populations and increases in veteran deaths. More specifically, as the veteran population ages and becomes disabled, California will need to provide additional beds in veterans' homes to accommodate them. Similarly, when veterans pass away, additional cemetery space will be required to serve as their final resting place.

Aging infrastructure at the Yountville facility also drives the DVA's capital outlay needs, as the facility and some of its buildings are more than 100 years old and require renovation and modernization. Based on these drivers, the DVA has categorized its specific capital outlay needs into three areas—Enrollment/Caseload/Population, Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies, and Workload Space Deficiencies.

The DVA requested a total of \$198 million for capital outlay projects over the next five years. Of this amount, \$157.8 million is categorized as Enrollment/Caseload/Population and includes projects to construct five new veterans' homes in Lancaster, Saticoy, West Los Angeles, Fresno, and Redding. This category also includes funds to remodel existing space for increased veteran populations and to complete the Northern California Veterans' Cemetery.

The DVA also requested \$38.9 million for Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies projects, the majority of which are to replace, renovate, and upgrade aging buildings and systems at the Yountville Veterans' Home. The remaining \$1.3 million, categorized as Workload Space Deficiencies, will construct new warehouses at Barstow and Chula Vista in which to store residents' belongings.

Funding Needs Reported by the Department of Veterans Affairs (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	\$98,519	\$59,283	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$157,802
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies						
Yountville	\$7,515	\$3,912	\$3,777	\$20,278	\$1,981	\$37,463
Barstow	\$150	\$191	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$341
Chula Vista	\$416	\$0	\$58	\$86	\$576	\$1,136
Total for Category	\$8,081	\$4,103	\$3,835	\$20,364	\$2,557	\$38,940
Workload Space Deficiencies						
Barstow	\$0	\$132	\$528	\$0	\$0	\$660
Chula Vista	\$0	\$0	\$132	\$528	\$0	\$660
Total for Category	\$0	\$132	\$660	\$528	\$0	\$1,320
Total	\$106,600	\$63,518	\$4,495	\$20,892	\$2,557	\$198,062

Proposal: The plan proposes \$184 million for the DVA's five-year capital outlay needs. This amount includes \$157.8 million to construct the five new veterans' homes, to remodel a building at Yountville for increased veteran populations, and to complete the Northern California Veterans' Cemetery. Also proposed for funding at this time is \$24.9 million for replacement, renovation, and upgrade projects, and \$1.3 million to construct warehouses at Barstow and Chula Vista.

Included in the DVA's plan but not proposed for funding is \$13 million for various critical infrastructure deficiency projects requested at Yountville. These projects are not capital outlay needs, but rather special repair and ongoing maintenance items that the DVA should complete using its support budget. These items include repairing roads, sidewalks, and irrigation lines. Also not proposed is \$720,000 for a project at Chula Vista to remodel a dining room. The dining room is brand new and has yet to be used; and therefore, the need to remodel it is unclear.

The new Veterans' homes proposed in this plan will provide services identified by the Blue Ribbon Task Force and the Governor's Commission on Veterans' Homes. These new homes will result in the need for additional operations funding for staff and services once they are completed.

2002 California's Five Year Infrastructure Plan

Proposed Funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs (Dollars in Thousands)

Category Description	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
Enrollment/Caseload/Population	\$98,519	\$59,283	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$157,802
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies						
Yountville	\$2,394	\$3,133	\$3,731	\$8,282	\$6,781	\$24,321
Barstow	\$0	\$0	\$341	\$0	\$0	\$341
Chula Vista	\$0	\$0	\$225	\$0	\$0	\$225
Total for Category	\$2,394	\$3,133	\$4,297	\$8,282	\$6,781	\$24,887
Workload Space Deficiencies						
Barstow	\$0	\$0	\$132	\$528	\$0	\$660
Chula Vista	\$0	\$0	\$132	\$528	\$0	\$660
Total for Category	\$0	\$0	\$264	\$1,056	\$0	\$1,320
Total	\$100,913	\$62,416	\$4,561	\$9,338	\$6,781	\$184,009
Funding Source						
General Fund	\$526	\$75	\$4,561	\$9,338	\$6,781	\$21,281
General Obligation Bonds	\$35,136	\$1,071	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$36,207
Lease Revenue Bonds	\$0	\$18,900	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,900
Federal	\$65,251	\$42,370	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$107,621
Total	\$100,913	\$62,416	\$4,561	\$9,338	\$6,781	\$184,009

Details of the Five-Year Plan

The proposed infrastructure projects discussed in this section are displayed in project-specific detail in the following two tables. The first table, *Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs*, starts on p. 126 and contains the infrastructure needs identified by agencies and departments. The second table, *Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure*, starts on p. 162 and contains the Governor's proposed infrastructure plan. The tables are organized by department in the same order as they are presented above. Project categories are shown on the tables as are the funding sources requested and proposed for the projects.

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
0250 Legislative, Judicial and Executive						
Judiciary						
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
604 Fifth Appellate District New Courthouse, Fresno	17,559	0	0	0	0	17,559
605 4th Appellate District, Div. 3, New Appellate Courthouse-Santa Ana	792	13,558	0	0	0	14,350
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	18,351	13,558	0	0	0	31,909
Judiciary Total	18,351	13,558	0	0	0	31,909
0690 Office of Emergency Services						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
605 Headquarters Perimeter Fence	902	0	0	0	0	902
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	902	0	0	0	0	902
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Southern CA State Coordination Center	0	3,780	1,050	22,095	3,000	29,925
603 New Coastal Region Emergency Operation Center	0	1,830	310	6,395	750	9,285
604 Fire and Telecom Shop	1,291	327	5,870	0	0	7,488
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	1,291	5,937	7,230	28,490	3,750	46,698
Office of Emergency Services Total	2,193	5,937	7,230	28,490	3,750	47,600
0820 Department of Justice						
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
603 1300 I Street - Alterations for Legal Offices	550	0	0	0	0	550
Program Delivery Changes-Existing Total	550	0	0	0	0	550
Program Delivery Changes-New						
604 Santa Barbara Replacement Laboratory	5,948	0	0	0	0	5,948
605 Statewide DNA Lab	6,600	2,700	71,000	0	0	80,300
Program Delivery Changes-New Total	12,548	2,700	71,000	0	0	86,248
Department of Justice Total	13,098	2,700	71,000	0	0	86,798

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
State and Consumer Services						
1100 California Science Center	33,642	22,195	78,230	28,490	3,750	166,307
Legislative, Judicial and Executive Total						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Park Manager's Office Upgraded Technology Surveillance Equipment	0	255	0	0	0	255
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	255	0	0	0	255
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
601 Phase II--Construction	96,891	0	0	0	0	96,891
Program Delivery Changes-Existing Total	96,891	0	0	0	0	96,891
California Science Center Total	96,891	255	0	0	0	97,146
1730 Franchise Tax Board						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 FTB Enterprise Output Room Improvement Project	185	0	0	0	0	185
603 FTB Fresno Field Office Security Improvements	288	0	0	0	0	288
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	473	0	0	0	0	473
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
602 FTB Butterfield Campus Renovations	344	653	9,819	0	0	10,816
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	344	653	9,819	0	0	10,816
Franchise Tax Board Total	817	653	9,819	0	0	11,289
1760 Department of General Services						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
614 1220 N Street Renovation	20,754	0	0	0	0	20,754
616 Office Building #8 and #9 Renovation	6,219	101,057	0	0	0	107,276

2002 California's Five Year Infrastructure Plan

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
617 Education Building Renovation	24,832	0	0	0	0	24,832
619 Structural Retrofit - Various Projects	37,309	46,558	54,882	0	0	138,749
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	89,114	147,615	54,882	0	0	291,611
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
624 CDC New Headquarters facility	0	160,000	0	0	0	160,000
625 San Diego State Office Building- New Office Building	81,000	0	0	0	0	81,000
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	81,000	160,000	0	0	0	241,000
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
601 Energy Commission Building Backfill (1516 Ninth Street, Sacramento)	0	0	0	0	1,351	1,351
602 Bakersfield State Office Building	0	0	2,119	21,049	0	23,168
603 State Controller/Unidentified Agencies Office Building	0	0	6,250	6,784	165,486	178,520
604 Los Angeles - Coastal State Office Building	0	0	0	3,928	62,565	66,493
605 Los Angeles - Civic Center State Office Building	0	0	0	4,335	144,000	148,335
606 CAP/Unidentified Sacramento Office Building	0	0	0	7,753	174,600	182,353
607 San Bernardino State Office Building	0	1,920	2,560	60,020	0	64,500
608 San Jose State Office Building	0	13,030	3,240	74,493	0	90,763
609 San Diego Department of Justice Building	0	1,061	1,462	34,843	0	37,366
610 Redding State Office Building	0	0	1,191	14,528	0	15,719
611 Fresno State Office Building	0	2,289	71,919	0	0	74,208
612 San Gabriel Valley State Office Building	0	0	0	2,505	44,620	47,125
613 EDD Sacramento Headquarters Building	0	0	5,419	6,314	166,579	178,312
623 West End Project: New State Office Building, Sacramento	0	391,000	0	0	0	391,000
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	0	409,300	94,160	236,552	759,201	1,499,213
Department of General Services Total	170,114	716,915	149,042	236,552	759,201	2,031,824
State and Consumer Services Total	267,822	717,823	158,861	236,552	759,201	2,140,259
Business, Transportation and						
2660 Dept. of Transportation						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Preplanning, Budget Packages	30	30	30	30	30	150
603 Fresno District Office Building	0	0	0	91,922	0	91,922
604 District 2 (Redding) Office Building - Seismic Retrofit	2,568	0	0	0	0	2,568
606 Statewide Facility Projects	0	1,653	2,060	9,000	16,000	28,713

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
613 San Diego District Office Building Replacement	72,599	0	0	0	0	72,599
614 Sacramento Headquarters Office Building - Seismic Retrofit	8,939	0	0	0	0	8,939
615 Marysville District Office Building Replacement	2,264	56,575	0	0	0	58,839
616 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) 5-year Fund Estimate (SHOPP)	1,469,000	1,378,000	1,482,000	1,641,000	1,717,000	7,687,000
617 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) Local Assistance	1,112,000	1,045,000	1,074,000	1,139,000	1,199,000	5,569,000
618 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)	1,651,000	1,480,000	1,230,000	741,000	365,000	5,467,000
619 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) Available for Programming	20,000	281,000	464,000	792,000	1,690,000	3,247,000
620 Public Transportation Account Programming	179,168	248,075	247,051	297,803	297,123	1,269,220
621 Transportation Investment Fund Programming	0	1,121,000	1,153,000	1,186,000	866,000	4,326,000
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	4,517,568	5,611,333	5,652,141	5,897,755	6,150,153	27,828,950
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
607 Statewide Facility Projects	0	750	779	3,510	0	5,039
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	0	750	779	3,510	0	5,039
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
608 Statewide Facility Projects	0	210	0	0	8,100	8,310
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	210	0	0	8,100	8,310
Dept of Transportation Total	4,517,568	5,612,293	5,652,920	5,901,265	6,158,253	27,842,299
<u>2720</u> Dept of the California Highway Patrol						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Santa Fe Springs Area Office -- Replacement Facility	3,138	6,910	0	0	0	10,048
602 San Diego Area Office -- Alterations	308	1,999	0	0	0	2,307
603 Fresno Area Office -- Replacement	928	7,364	0	0	0	8,292
604 Bridgeport Area Office -- Replacement	402	3,730	0	0	0	4,132
605 Oceanside Area Office -- Replacement	2,411	5,557	0	0	0	7,968
606 Studies, Preplanning, Budget Packages and Options	120	120	120	120	120	600
607 Options and Appraisals	20	0	0	0	0	20
608 Williams Area Office -- Replacement Facility	2,969	0	0	0	0	2,969
609 Monterey Area Office -- Replacement Facility	5,659	0	0	0	0	5,659
612 Los Angeles Regional Transportation Management Center	0	0	0	0	0	0
613 South Lake Tahoe	3,475	0	0	0	0	3,475
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	19,430	25,680	120	120	120	45,470

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
610 CHP Area/Division Office Replacement	0	6,315	10,599	22,735	14,479	54,128
611 CHP Area Office Alteration	0	312	1,500	0	0	1,812
614 Minor Capital Outlay	166	0	0	0	0	166
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	166	6,627	12,099	22,735	14,479	56,106
Department of Motor Vehicles						
Dept of the California Highway Patrol	19,596	32,307	12,219	22,855	14,599	101,576
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Sacramento HQ 3rd Floor Asbestos Removal and Office Renovation	7,331	0	0	0	0	7,331
603 Sacramento HQ 5th Floor Asbestos Removal and Office Renovation	219	7,291	0	0	0	7,510
607 Study Funds - Statewide	100	100	100	100	100	500
613 Headquarters Space	0	632	854	17,038	1,021	19,545
614 Customer Service Field Office	0	674	5,398	1,030	8,250	15,352
617 El Centro Field Office Replacement	560	360	2,876	0	0	3,796
618 Roseville Facility Replacement	791	398	3,177	0	0	4,366
619 San Ysidro - Facility Replacement	4,719	0	0	0	0	4,719
620 Stockton - Facility Replacement	5,480	0	0	365	5,115	10,960
621 South Sacramento - Facility Replacement	516	3,948	0	0	0	4,464
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	19,716	13,403	12,405	18,533	14,486	78,543
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
615 Customer Service Field Office	0	0	0	0	243	243
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	0	0	0	0	243	243
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
616 Customer Service Field Office	0	8,604	7,784	1,143	8,467	25,998
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	8,604	7,784	1,143	8,467	25,998
Department of Motor Vehicles Total						
Department of Motor Vehicles	19,716	22,007	20,189	19,676	23,196	104,784
Business, Transportation and Housing Total						
Business, Transportation and Housing	4,556,880	5,666,607	5,685,328	5,943,796	6,196,048	28,048,659
Resources						
3125 California Tahoe Conservancy						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	2,500	125	125	125	125	3,000

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
602 Stream Environment Zone (SEZ) and Watershed Restoration Projects	5,200	3,626	601	601	601	10,629
604 Wildlife Enhancement Program	1,500	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483	7,432
605 Prop 40 Bond Projects	0	12,400	12,000	12,000	0	36,400
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	9,200	17,634	14,209	14,209	2,209	57,461
Public Access and Recreation-New						
603 Public Access and Recreation Projects	6,517	1,385	2,385	2,385	2,385	15,057
Public Access and Recreation-New Total	6,517	1,385	2,385	2,385	2,385	15,057
California Tahoe Conservancy Total	15,717	19,019	16,594	16,594	4,594	72,518
<u>3340 California Conservation Corps</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Inland Empire Relocation/Construction	150	0	0	0	0	150
606 Pomona Electrical/Wiring, Fire Alarm System & HVAC	25	526	0	0	0	551
607 Placer Energy Center Kitchen/Dining Facility	133	2,767	0	0	0	2,900
623 Delta Service District Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
624 2002-03 Various Minor Capital Outlay Projects	1,860	0	0	0	0	1,860
625 2003-04 Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies Various Major Capital Outlay Projects	0	591	1,680	10,280	0	12,551
627 2003-04 Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies Various Minor Capital Outlay Projects	0	956	0	0	0	956
631 2004-05 Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies Minor	0	0	247	0	0	247
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	2,168	4,840	1,927	10,280	0	19,215
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
628 2003-04 Facility Infrastructure Modernization Minors	0	817	0	0	0	817
630 2004-05 Facility Infrastructure Modernization Various Major Capital Outlay Projects	0	0	21	405	0	426
633 2004-05 Facility Infrastructure Modernization Minor Capital Outlay Projects	0	0	720	0	0	720
635 2005-06 Facility Infrastructure Modernization Various Major Capital Outlay Projects	0	0	0	34	723	757
637 2005-06 Facility Infrastructure Modernization Minor Capital Outlay Projects	0	0	0	618	0	618
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	0	817	741	1,057	723	3,338
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
603 Pacific Bays Residential Study	634	845	10,572	0	0	12,051

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Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
605 Klamath Cost Benefit Study	150	0	0	0	0	150
626 2002-03 Workload Space Deficiencies Various Major Capital Outlay Projects	0	812	3,782	13,230	0	17,824
629 2004-05 Workload Space Deficiencies Various Major Capital Outlay Projects	0	0	123	2,587	0	2,710
632 2004-05 Workload Space Deficiencies Minor Capital Outlay Projects	0	0	475	0	0	475
634 2005-06 Workload Space Deficiencies Various Major Capital Outlay Projects	0	0	0	59	1,246	1,305
636 2005-06 Workload Space Deficiencies Minor Capital Outlay Projects	0	0	0	246	0	246
638 2006-07 Workload Space Deficiencies Various Major Capital Outlay Projects	0	0	0	0	304	304
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	784	1,657	14,952	16,122	1,550	35,065
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
604 Tahoe Vehicle Storage, Classroom and Warehouse Building	750	623	830	12,747	0	14,950
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	750	623	830	12,747	0	14,950
California Conservation Corps Total	3,702	7,937	18,450	40,206	2,273	72,568
3540 Department of Forestry and Fire Protect						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 South Operations Area Headquarters - Relocate Facility	1,070	15,331	0	0	0	16,401
602 Aviation Management Unit - Relocate Facility	359	275	6,251	0	0	6,885
603 Alma Helitack Base - Replace Facility	167	232	3,015	0	0	3,414
604 Batterson FFS - Relocate Facility	1,620	0	0	0	0	1,620
605 Valley Center FFS - Relocate Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0
606 Independence FFS- Relocate Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0
607 Weaverville FFS - Relocate Facility	1,971	0	0	0	0	1,971
608 Mantion FFS - Relocate Facility	1,364	0	0	0	0	1,364
609 Bridgeville FFS - Relocate Facility	1,687	0	0	0	0	1,687
610 Harts Mill FFS - Relocate Facility	1,323	0	0	0	0	1,323
611 Sonora FFS - Relocate Facility	2,817	0	0	0	0	2,817
612 Sand Creek FFS - Relocate Facility	1,338	0	0	0	0	1,338
614 Usona FFS - Replace Facility	1,362	0	0	0	0	1,362
615 Rancheria FFS - Replace Facility	1,802	0	0	0	0	1,802
616 Elk Camp FFS - Relocate Facility	1,496	0	0	0	0	1,496
617 Santa Clara Ranger Unit Headquarters - Replace Autoshop	1,378	0	0	0	0	1,378

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
618 Ukiah FFS - Replace Facility	2,042	0	0	0	0	2,042
619 Nipomo FFS - Replace Facility	1,777	0	0	0	0	1,777
620 Fenner Canyon Conservation Camp - Construct Admin Bldg/CCV Apparatus Bldg.	2,452	0	0	0	0	2,452
621 Baseline Conservation Camp - Remodel Facility	3,428	0	0	0	0	3,428
622 Ukiah Air Attack Base - Relocate Facility	6,361	0	0	0	0	6,361
624 Ventura YCC - Construct CCV Apparatus Bldg, Shop/Warehouse	1,397	0	0	0	0	1,397
625 Fort Jones FFS - Replace Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0
626 Hollister Air Attack Base - Relocate Facility	5,639	0	0	0	0	5,639
627 Bautista Conservation Camp - Replace Modular Buildings	190	2,889	0	0	0	3,079
628 Springville FFS - Relocate Facility	210	2,530	0	0	0	2,740
629 Fortuna FFS - Relocate Facility	89	1,964	0	0	0	2,053
630 Blasingame FFS - Replace Facility	1,197	0	0	0	0	1,197
631 Sweetwater FFS - Relocate Facility	76	1,445	0	0	0	1,521
632 Raymond FFS - Relocate Facility	66	1,471	0	0	0	1,537
633 Elinore FFS - Relocate Facility	638	0	0	0	0	638
634 Twain Harte FFS	210	2,383	0	0	0	2,593
635 Buckhorn FFS - Replace Facility	1,143	0	0	0	0	1,143
636 Altaville Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	2,046	0	0	0	0	2,046
637 Lassen Lodge FFS - Replace Facility	84	1,739	0	0	0	1,823
638 Cuyamaca Forest Fire Station - Relocate Facility	336	1,721	0	0	0	2,057
639 Statewide - Construct Communications Facilities	3,150	6,154	0	0	0	9,304
640 Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit Headquarters - Relocate Facility	760	0	995	8,943	0	10,698
641 Humboldt-Del Norte RUH - Replace Facility	660	1,830	12,792	0	0	15,282
642 Warner Springs Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	125	1,831	0	0	0	1,956
643 Blanchard Forest Fire Station - Relocate Facility	460	0	320	1,810	0	2,590
644 Boonville Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	252	2,637	0	0	0	2,889
645 Colfax Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	204	1,720	0	0	0	1,924
646 Badger Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	134	1,867	0	0	0	2,001
647 CDF Camp Improvements	481	5,262	0	0	0	5,743
648 Nevada City FFS - Replace Facility	386	4,519	0	0	0	4,905
649 Temecula Forest Fire Station - Relocate Facility	800	0	215	2,814	0	3,829
650 MacDoel Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	300	141	1,870	0	0	2,311
651 Miramonte CC - Replace Facility	1,840	22,405	0	0	0	24,245

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Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
652 Weott Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	198	1,965	0	0	0	2,163
653 Mount Bullion YCC - Improve Access Road	260	0	340	3,826	0	4,426
654 Butte Unit Headquarters - Relocate Auto Shop	500	0	209	2,737	0	3,446
655 Cuesta Conservation Camp - Replace Facility	401	444	6,937	0	0	7,782
656 Santa Clara Unit Headquarters - Construct Service Center, Remodel Apparatus	216	2,258	0	0	0	2,474
657 Intermountain Conservation Camp - Replace Facility	439	474	6,990	0	0	7,903
658 Shasta-Trinity Unit Headquarters - Relocate Facility	1,000	808	808	9,808	0	12,424
659 Acquire Options and appraisals	0	125	125	125	125	500
660 Air Attack Base Improvements	0	0	605	800	440	1,845
661 Administration Headquarters Improvements	0	1,900	29,031	21,542	15,268	67,741
662 CDF Camp Improvements	0	2,950	40,965	46,390	74,268	164,565
663 Replace/Relocate CDF Forest Fire Stations	0	6,169	42,655	59,874	49,717	158,415
664 Pavement and Access Road Construction	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
665 ADA Compliance for Facilities	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
666 Davis Mobile Equipment Facility - Remodel	0	83	1,599	0	0	1,682
669 Construct Vehicle Washracks	0	2,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	26,000
670 CDF Nurseries - Combine Nursery Sites	0	660	450	550	8,166	9,826
671 Training Facilities	0	1,088	6,657	6,792	6,263	20,800
672 CDF Academy - Expand Dining Hall	0	82	67	861	0	1,010
673 CDF Academy - Construct Fitness Center	0	525	6,461	0	0	6,986
674 CDF Academy - Paving and Safety Lighting	0	398	5,261	0	0	5,659
675 CDF Academy - Remodel/Replace Apparatus Building/Shop	0	500	450	4,874	0	5,824
676 San Marcos FFS	321	1,791	0	0	0	2,112
677 Minor Projects	8,586	0	0	0	0	8,586
Public Access and Recreation-New	70,608	114,566	193,068	189,746	172,239	740,227
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total						
667 Sequel DSF - Construct Education Center and Access	0	2,750	400	510	7,500	11,160
668 Jackson DSF - Construct Education Center and Access	0	400	510	7,500	0	8,410
Public Access and Recreation-New Total	0	3,150	910	8,010	7,500	19,570
Department of Forestry and Fire Protect Total	70,608	117,716	193,978	197,756	179,739	759,797

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
3560 State Lands Commission						
Environmental Restoration-Existing						
604 Bolsa Chica Wetlands Restoration	29,600	0	0	0	0	29,600
Environmental Restoration-Existing Total	29,600	0	0	0	0	29,600
State Lands Commission Total	29,600	0	0	0	0	29,600
3600 Department of Fish and Game						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Project Planning	160	0	0	0	0	160
603 Minor Projects Summary COBCP	3,458	0	0	0	0	3,458
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	3,618	0	0	0	0	3,618
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
602 Elkhorn Slough Ecological Reserve Research and Education Center	264	1,600	0	0	0	1,864
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	264	1,600	0	0	0	1,864
Department of Fish and Game Total	3,882	1,600	0	0	0	5,482
3640 Wildlife Conservation Board						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 Funding From Habitat Conservation Fund for Capital Outlay	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	105,000
603 Prop 40 Bond Projects	51,000	78,500	78,500	34,000	1,000	243,000
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	72,000	99,500	99,500	55,000	22,000	348,000
Public Access and Recreation-New						
602 Funding From Wildlife Restoration Fund for Capital Outlay	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
Public Access and Recreation-New Total	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
Wildlife Conservation Board Total	72,500	100,000	100,000	55,500	22,500	350,500
3680 Dept of Boating & Waterways						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Project Planning	135	135	675	135	135	1,215
615 Cleghorn Area, Silverwood Lake SRA- Boating Facilities Renovation	136	121	1,450	0	0	1,707
616 Brannan Island SRA - Boat Launching Facility Rehabilitation	230	219	3,885	0	0	4,334
617 Minor Capital Outlay Summary	5,031	0	0	0	0	5,031
651 ECID - Recreational Boating Facilities	0	150	280	1,780	1,780	3,990

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Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
652 ECID - Minors	0	5,100	3,125	3,125	3,150	14,500
653 ECID - Project Planning	0	135	135	135	135	540
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	5,532	5,860	9,550	5,175	5,200	31,317
Public Access and Recreation-New						
602 CSU Humboldt: Boating Instruction and Safety Center	3,822	0	0	0	0	3,822
614 Natoma Phase II	128	189	2,340	0	0	2,657
630 Channel Islands Boating Instruction and Safety Center	310	5,367	0	0	0	5,677
656 NPA - BISCs	0	250	600	4,100	4,100	9,050
657 NPA - Minor	0	1,000	1,000	375	400	2,775
Public Access and Recreation-New Total	4,260	6,806	3,940	4,475	4,500	23,981
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
654 EWSD - Recreational Boating Facilities	0	150	280	1,780	1,780	3,990
655 EWSD - Minors	0	210	220	230	240	900
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	360	500	2,010	2,020	4,890
Dept of Boating & Waterways Total	9,792	13,026	13,990	11,660	11,720	60,188
<u>3760 State Coastal Conservancy</u>						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 Coastal Resources Enhancement Program	194,400	51,500	46,500	31,900	22,500	346,800
603 Southern California Wetlands Recovery Program	0	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,000
605 San Francisco Bay Conservancy Program	0	13,300	14,900	32,900	40,000	101,100
606 Salmon Habitat Restoration Program	2,750	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	32,750
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	197,150	87,300	83,900	87,300	85,000	540,650
Public Access and Recreation-New						
602 Coastal Resources Development Program	1,000	12,000	11,000	24,000	24,000	72,000
604 California Coastal Trail Program	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
607 Acquisition of Significant Coastal Properties Program	3,000	52,000	53,000	40,000	40,000	188,000
Public Access and Recreation-New Total	9,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	285,000
State Coastal Conservancy Total	206,150	156,300	152,900	156,300	154,000	825,650
<u>3790 Dept of Parks and Recreation</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
639 Statewide: Reimbursed Capital Outlay	0	3,000	0	0	0	3,000
640 Statewide: Reimbursed Capital Outlay	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000
641 Statewide: Reimbursed Capital Outlay	0	0	0	3,000	0	3,000
642 Statewide: Reimbursed Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000
692 Angel Island SP: Immigration Station Area Restoration	793	924	11,791	0	0	13,508
696 Big Basin Redwoods SP: Wastewater System Improvements	169	1,530	0	0	0	1,699

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
701 Cardiff SB: Rebuild South Cardiff Facilities	2,153	0	0	0	0	2,153
709 Folsom Powerhouse SHP: Powerhouse Stabilization	2,420	0	0	0	0	2,420
716 Humboldt Redwoods SP: Replace Five Restrooms Buildings	279	1,288	0	0	0	1,567
718 Jack London SHP: Restore Cottage as House Museum	1,661	0	0	0	0	1,661
719 La Purisima Mission SHP: Restore Historic Adobe Structures	143	1,148	0	0	0	1,291
724 Morro Bay SP: Campground Rehabilitation & Day Use Area	3,206	0	0	0	0	3,206
733 Will Rogers SHP: Restore Historic Ranch House	214	1,846	0	0	0	2,060
735 Statewide: Reimbursed Capital Outlay	3,000	0	0	0	0	3,000
745 Mount Diablo SP: Primary Road System Improvements	613	4,797	0	0	0	5,410
803 Prop 40 Pot for Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	2,000	9,278	6,961	7,833	7,525	33,597
806 Hearst San Simeon SHM: Hearst Road Stabilization	4,337	0	0	0	0	4,337
807 Statewide: Budget Development	500	0	0	0	0	500
808 Stwd Minor Capital Outlay- Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	2,262	0	0	0	0	2,262
814 Statewide: OHV Minor Capital Outlay Program	1,448	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	9,448
815 John Marsh House	6,000	0	0	0	0	6,000
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	31,198	25,811	23,752	12,833	12,525	106,119
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
688 Statewide: Habitat Conservation Program	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
689 Santa Lucia Mountains: Point Lobos Ranch Acquisition	1,500	868	0	0	0	2,368
690 Santa Lucia Mountains: Acquisition	0	632	1,500	1,500	1,500	5,132
801 Prop 40 Pot for Environmental Acquisition and Restoration	12,609	11,240	5,151	0	0	29,000
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	14,109	13,740	7,651	2,500	2,500	40,500
Environmental Restoration-Existing						
805 Prop 40 Pot for Environmental Restoration - Existing	0	1,541	99	1,244	660	3,544
811 Stwd Minor Capital Outlay - Environmental Restoration	475	0	0	0	0	475
812 Statewide: OHV Minor Capital Outlay Program	550	0	0	0	0	550
Environmental Restoration-Existing Total	1,025	1,541	99	1,244	660	4,569
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
694 Anza-Borrego SP: Rehabilitate Visitor Center Exhibits	367	1,134	0	0	0	1,501
697 Border Field SP: Develop and Rehabilitate Facilities	150	1,852	0	0	0	2,002
721 Los Encinos SHP: De La Ossa Adobe House Museum	1,091	0	0	0	0	1,091
723 Malibu Creek SP: Restore Sepulveda Adobe	283	1,031	0	0	0	1,314
727 Pfeiffer Big Sur SP: Entrance, Circulation and Day Use	3,358	0	0	0	0	3,358
728 Prairie Creek Redwoods SP: Public Use Improvements	1,969	0	0	0	0	1,969

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	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
731 Silverwood Lake SRA: Camp & Day Use Improvements	2,547	0	0	0	0	2,547
732 Wilder Ranch SP: Farmhouse Rehabilitation	2,083	0	0	0	0	2,083
772 Anza-Borrego Desert SP: General Plan	248	0	0	0	0	248
804 Prop 40 Pot for Facility/ Infrastructure Modernization	0	718	6,144	2,166	6,325	15,353
809 Stwd Minor Capital Outlay - Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	740	0	0	0	0	740
813 Statewide: OHV Minor Capital Outlay Program	147	0	0	0	0	147
	12,983	4,735	6,144	2,166	6,325	32,353
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total						
Public Access and Recreation-New						
604 Hudner Renz Preliminary Plans	50	1,400	0	0	0	1,450
662 Oceano Dunes SVRA: Pier Ave Lots	50	1,200	0	0	0	1,250
663 Prairie City SVRA -Compatible Land Use	3,805	0	0	0	0	3,805
664 Statewide: OHV Opportunity Purchase/Prebudget	400	0	0	0	0	400
665 Statewide OHV Opportunity Purchase	0	400	400	400	400	1,600
666 Statewide: California Sno-Park-Minor Project	25	0	0	0	0	25
684 Statewide: Federal Trust Fund Program	1,500	0	0	0	0	1,500
685 Statewide: Federal Trust Fund Program	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000
686 Statewide: 2000 Bond Habitat Acquisition Program	1,237	0	0	0	0	1,237
687 Statewide: Habitat Conservation Purchases	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000
698 Border Field SP: Sediment Basins and Road Realignment	6,449	0	0	0	0	6,449
702 Chino Hills SP: Visitor Center	265	1,576	0	0	0	1,841
704 Crystal Cove SP: El Morro Mobilehome Park Conversion	803	10,095	0	0	0	10,898
708 Empire Mine SHP: Empire Mine Underground Tour	2,319	0	0	0	0	2,319
710 Folsom Powerhouse SHP: Construct Visitor Center	0	219	1,668	0	0	1,887
711 Fort Ross SHP: Reconstruct Historic Fur Warehouse	307	1,967	0	0	0	2,274
714 Henry Coe Day Use Development at Dowdy Ranch	2,040	0	0	0	0	2,040
726 New Brighton SB: Rehabilitate Campground and Day Use	2,520	0	0	0	0	2,520
802 Prop 40 Pot for Public Access and Recreation	40,891	28,633	21,226	21,159	1,347	113,256
810 Stwd Minor Capital Outlay - Public Access and Recreation	427	0	0	0	0	427
816 Sted Native American Museum	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000
817 California Heritage Center	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000
	84,088	46,990	24,794	23,059	3,247	182,178
Public Access and Recreation-New Total						

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
3810 <u>Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy</u>	143,403	92,817	62,440	41,802	25,257	365,719
Dept of Parks and Recreation Total						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 Capital Outlay and Grants- Prop. 12	728	0	0	0	0	728
602 Capital Outlay and Grants	500	18,000	17,600	30,000	30,000	96,100
603 Capital Outlay and Grants - Prop 40	12,000	12,000	12,400	0	0	36,400
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	13,228	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	133,228
Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy Total	13,228	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	133,228
3825 <u>San Gabriel/Los Angeles River and Mountains Conservancy</u>	18,000	6,200	6,100	6,100	0	36,400
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New	18,000	6,200	6,100	6,100	0	36,400
601 Prop 40 Bond Projects	18,000	6,200	6,100	6,100	0	36,400
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	18,000	6,200	6,100	6,100	0	36,400
San Gabriel/Los Angeles River and Mountains Conservancy Total	18,000	6,200	6,100	6,100	0	36,400
3830 <u>San Joaquin River Conservancy</u>	15,000	1,500	0	1,879	686	19,065
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New	475	2,138	0	0	0	2,613
601 San Joaquin River Conservancy Acquisitions	2,500	8,500	11,000	750	0	22,750
602 Jensen River Ranch Habitat Restoration	17,975	12,138	11,000	2,629	686	44,428
603 Prop 40 Bond Projects	17,975	12,138	11,000	2,629	686	44,428
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	17,975	12,138	11,000	2,629	686	44,428
San Joaquin River Conservancy Total	17,975	12,138	11,000	2,629	686	44,428
3835 <u>Baldwin Hills Conservancy</u>	15,000	7,200	7,100	7,100	0	36,400
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New	15,000	7,200	7,100	7,100	0	36,400
601 Prop 40 Bond Projects	15,000	7,200	7,100	7,100	0	36,400
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	15,000	7,200	7,100	7,100	0	36,400
Baldwin Hills Conservancy Total	15,000	7,200	7,100	7,100	0	36,400
3850 <u>Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy</u>	3,525	3,525	9,325	11,525	11,524	39,424
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New	5,077	5,077	5,077	5,077	5,078	25,386
601 Mountainous Lands Acquisitions	8,000	8,000	2,200	0	0	18,200
602 NCCP Lands Acquisition	16,602	16,602	16,602	16,602	16,602	83,010
603 Prop 40 Bond Projects	16,602	16,602	16,602	16,602	16,602	83,010
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	16,602	16,602	16,602	16,602	16,602	83,010
Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy Total	16,602	16,602	16,602	16,602	16,602	83,010

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Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
Department of Water Resources						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 West Stanislaus County	0	1,358	11,323	28,219	0	40,900
602 Sutter County Flood Control Project	1,124	11,192	7,266	2,100	0	21,682
603 Merced County Streams Group, Bear Creek Unit	0	9,825	0	29,175	0	39,000
604 Lower Cache Creek, Yolo County, Woodland Area Project	1,506	11,254	5,780	0	0	18,540
605 Hamilton City Project	0	0	2,300	0	0	2,300
606 Comprehensive Study - Follow On Projects	0	2,500	5,000	12,000	19,000	38,500
607 Cherokee Canal Restoration Project	0	0	0	1,763	0	1,763
608 American River Long-Term Flood Protection Study	350	350	350	350	350	1,750
609 American River Flood Control Project - Phase I: Common Features	16,410	0	0	0	0	16,410
611 Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins - Early Implementation Projects	2,345	1,675	1,325	1,625	7,665	14,635
612 Frazier Creek/Strathmore Creek Feasibility Study	566	525	525	295	567	2,478
614 Middle Creek Project	11,969	0	0	0	0	11,969
615 Rock Creek / Keefer Slough Feasibility Study	17,038	0	0	0	0	17,038
616 Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins Comprehensive Study	1,450	0	0	0	0	1,450
617 Sacramento River Bank Protection Project	1,187	1,100	1,600	1,600	1,600	7,087
618 South Sacramento County Streams	7,959	0	0	2,407	0	10,366
620 Tule River Basin, Success Reservoir Enlargement Project	6,944	0	0	0	0	6,944
621 White River/Deer Creek Feasibility Study	566	525	525	295	567	2,478
622 Yuba River Basin Project	0	3,400	0	0	0	3,400
623 Lower San Joaquin Floodway Improvements	950	0	0	0	0	950
624 Tracy Fish Test Facility	4,400	0	0	0	0	4,400
626 South Delta Improvements Program	0	151	110,244	132,961	46,136	289,492
628 Delta Cross Channel Re-operation and Through-Delta Facility Evaluation	9,797	2,582	850	850	850	14,929
629 North Delta Flood Control Improvements	900	3,400	15,000	26,375	0	45,675
	85,461	49,837	162,088	240,014	76,736	614,136
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total						
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
625 In-Delta Storage Program	4,780	0	0	0	0	4,780
625 In-Delta Storage Program	0	248,114	164,466	191,876	109,644	714,100
627 Los Vaqueros Reservoir Enlargement	0	0	90,000	227,000	227,000	544,000
630 North of the Delta Offstream Storage	0	0	50,000	100,000	290,000	440,000

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
631 Shasta Lake Enlargement	0	0	55,000	50,000	50,000	155,000
Program Delivery Changes-Existing Total	4,780	248,114	359,466	568,876	676,644	1,857,880
Department of Water Resources Total	90,241	297,951	521,554	808,890	753,380	2,472,016
Resources Total	726,400	878,506	1,150,708	1,391,139	1,200,751	5,347,504
Environmental Protection						
<u>3960 Toxic Substances Control</u>						
Environmental Restoration-Existing						
601 Stringfellow Pretreatment Plant Site Procurement	0	2,630	1,380	13,176	0	17,186
Environmental Restoration-Existing Total	0	2,630	1,380	13,176	0	17,186
Toxic Substances Control Total	0	2,630	1,380	13,176	0	17,186
Environmental Protection Total	0	2,630	1,380	13,176	0	17,186
Health and Human Services						
<u>4260 Department of Health Services</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
604 Southern CA Laboratory Needs Study	150	0	0	0	0	150
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	150	0	0	0	0	150
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
602 Interior Renovations, Southern California Laboratory	0	486	4,528	0	0	5,014
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	0	486	4,528	0	0	5,014
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
601 Richmond Laboratory Campus, Phase III Office Building	47,527	0	0	0	0	47,527
603 Biosafety Level IV Laboratory	0	1,950	2,030	32,770	0	36,750
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	47,527	1,950	2,030	32,770	0	84,277
Department of Health Services Total	47,677	2,436	6,558	32,770	0	89,441
<u>4300 Department of Developmental Services</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
603 Lanterman Security Improvements	3,780	0	0	0	0	3,780
605 Various Fire and Life Safety Improvements	0	5,329	7,305	126,596	101,896	241,126
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	3,780	5,329	7,305	126,596	101,896	244,906
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New						
601 Activity and Community Training Facility	826	5,439	0	0	0	6,265

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Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
602 Porterville Forensic Expansion	3,260	29,410	0	0	0	32,670
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total	4,086	34,849	0	0	0	38,935
Department of Developmental Services Total	7,866	40,178	7,305	126,596	101,896	283,841
4440 Department of Mental Health						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Construct School Building	7,105	0	0	0	0	7,105
603 Remodel Building 194, S Units	1,102	29,964	0	0	0	31,066
604 Install Personal Duress Alarm System - G/T/OIP Bldgs. - Patton SH	603	0	0	0	0	603
605 Renovate Admissions Suite- EB Building	1,058	0	0	0	0	1,058
606 Upgrade Electrical Generator Plant	133	3,556	0	0	0	3,689
609 Construct New Kitchen and Remodel Satellite Serving Kitchens & Dining Rm	0	0	615	959	16,148	17,722
610 Upgrade Air Conditioning Systems	0	75	2,118	0	0	2,193
611 Construct New Kitchen and Remodel Satellite Serving Kitchens & Dining Rm	0	0	745	1,267	23,074	25,086
612 Construct New Kitchen and Remodel Dining Rooms	0	0	536	930	16,469	17,935
614 Construct New Kitchen and Remodel Satellite Serving Kitchens & Dining Rm	0	0	557	955	16,898	18,410
615 Demolish Buildings 303, 304, 306, & Switchgear Bldgs.	0	0	0	166	62	228
616 Provide New Maintenance Complex	0	0	0	200	4,763	4,963
617 Provide Aquatic Recreation Building	0	0	0	35	841	876
618 Minor Projects	896	0	0	0	0	896
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	10,897	33,595	4,571	4,512	78,255	131,830
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New						
601 Construct Multi-Purpose Building - Atascadero State Hospital	13,703	0	0	0	0	13,703
607 Construct New SVP Treatment Facility	15,000	0	0	0	0	15,000
608 Construct 258 Bed Addition	0	2,000	40,000	1,025	0	43,025
613 Construct 350 Bed Building Addition	0	0	2,000	2,250	57,000	61,250
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total	28,703	2,000	42,000	3,275	57,000	132,978
Department of Mental Health Total	39,600	35,595	46,571	7,787	135,255	264,808
Health and Human Services Total	95,143	78,209	60,434	167,153	237,151	638,090

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
Youth and Adult Correctional						
<u>5240 Dept of Corrections</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
605 CA Correctional Institution, Replacement of Unit I Security Fence	1,003	0	0	0	0	1,003
607 CMC-Fire Alarm System Upgrade	250	4,550	0	0	0	4,800
608 CVSP, Modified Hydronic Temperature Control System	1,080	23,075	0	0	0	24,155
609 CRC-Potable Water System Improvements	1,845	0	0	0	0	1,845
610 Deuel Vocational Institution, Tracy, Renovate Y and Z Dorms	3,222	0	0	0	0	3,222
611 CMF-Vacaville, Unit V-Modular Housing Replacement	5,824	0	0	0	0	5,824
612 CRC-Replace Men's Dorms (W/D's Ill, CII)	10,505	10,792	153	15,275	17,866	54,591
613 CRC-Patton State Hospital Double Perimeter Security Fence	567	11,786	0	0	0	12,353
614 SCC, Filtration/Sedimentation Structure	75	1,418	0	0	0	1,493
615 California Medical Facility: Cell Window Modifications	9,480	0	0	0	0	9,480
617 CIM Double Fencing/Perimeter Lighting, Reception Center East Facility	102	1,796	0	0	0	1,898
618 CIM Cell Security Lighting, Reception Center, Central Facility	130	2,526	0	0	0	2,656
625 HDSP, Upgrade Emergency Circuit Transformer and Transfer Switch	41	753	0	0	0	794
628 CCC, Replace Antelope Camp Dorms, Phase I	2,170	0	0	0	0	2,170
629 SCC, Mariposa/Calaveras Dorm Renovation	96	3,550	0	0	0	3,646
631 CMC-Potable Water/Treatment Facility Upgrade	250	4,750	0	0	0	5,000
632 Richard J. Donovan, Substance Abuse Program Modular Replacement	290	2,074	0	0	0	2,364
633 HDSP, Arsenic Removal from Potable Water Supply	369	6,625	0	0	0	6,994
643 ISP, Modified Hydronic Temperature Control System	0	1,281	27,367	0	0	28,648
645 CA Men's Colony, West Facility Dorm Replacement	0	1,163	11,245	133	11,586	24,127
646 Correctional Training Center Inmate Housing Unit	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
650 Correctional Training Center Remodel F Dorm	0	0	0	200	0	200
655 Statewide Modular Replacement - OSAP	0	0	1,001	7,535	4,957	13,493
656 Statewide Budget Packages and Advanced Planning	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
657 Statewide Minor Projects	7,600	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	27,600
662 Salinas Valley State Prison, Installation of New Well	1,835	0	0	0	0	1,835
673 California State Prison, San Quentin, Condemned Inmate Housing	0	200,000	0	0	0	200,000
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	47,734	283,139	45,766	29,143	40,409	446,191

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Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing						
603 California State Prison Sacramento, Psychiatric Services Unit/EOP, Ph II	925	13,947	0	0	0	14,872
627 Avenal State Prison: Receiving and Release Expansion	637	0	0	0	0	637
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing Total	1,562	13,947	0	0	0	15,509
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New						
621 Statewide Health Care Assisted Living	500	0	0	0	0	500
672 Statewide Evaluation of Mental Health Facilities	0	0	350,000	0	0	350,000
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total	500	0	350,000	0	0	350,500
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
616 California Institution for Women Perimeter Security	786	9,359	0	0	0	10,145
620 Deuel Vocational Institution, Infirmary Heating/Ventilation/Air-Conditioning	90	1,060	0	0	0	1,150
622 PVSP, Bar Screen, Pre-Lift Station	663	0	0	0	0	663
623 Wasco State Prison, Prescreening Facility at Wastewater Treatment Plant	1,048	0	0	0	0	1,048
630 California Institutions for Women, Infrastructure Upgrade	224	193	387	4,500	0	5,304
634 California Men's Colony-East Facility, San Luis Obispo, Electrified Fence	3,752	0	0	0	0	3,752
636 CIM-E Statewide Electrified Fence	433	5,295	0	0	0	5,728
637 CTF - Statewide Electrified Fence	364	6,865	0	0	0	7,229
638 Folsom State Prison, Renovate Gas, Storm, Sewer	386	9,772	0	0	0	10,158
639 LAC-Sewage Equalization Basin	226	1,022	0	0	0	1,248
640 Folsom State Prison, New HVAC System - Admin. Building	28	826	0	0	0	854
641 California State Prison, Solano: Wastewater Treatment Plant	163	429	10,858	0	0	11,450
644 Deuel Vocational Institution Electrified Fence	240	3,932	0	0	0	4,172
647 Correctional Training Center Land Acquisition	0	400	0	0	0	400
648 Correctional Training Center Indoor Gun Range	0	0	8,500	0	0	8,500
649 Correctional Training Center Cadet Dorm HVAC	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
651 Correctional Training Center All Weather Running Track	0	0	0	0	300	300
652 Statewide Computer Equipment Power and HVAC	0	990	9,900	0	0	10,890
653 Statewide Group IV Electrified Fence	0	1,500	3,000	45,000	0	49,500
658 Minor Projects: Joint Venture	225	225	225	225	225	1,125
661 SCC E-Fence	3,117	0	0	0	0	3,117
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	11,745	41,868	32,870	50,725	525	137,733

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
606 Statewide Small Management Exercise Yards	5,565	0	0	0	0	5,565
Program Delivery Changes-Existing Total	5,565	0	0	0	0	5,565
Program Delivery Changes-New						
642 CRC, Substance Abuse Office and Program Space	0	404	299	7,434	3,874	12,011
Program Delivery Changes-New Total	0	404	299	7,434	3,874	12,011
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
602 CMC- D-Quad Mental Health Services Building	2,493	0	0	0	0	2,493
619 CMC-East Facility Pharmacy Relocation	75	799	0	0	0	874
624 California Medical Facility: Ambulatory Care Clinic	2,298	0	0	0	0	2,298
659 CSP San Quentin, Correctional Treatment Center, Phase II	18,391	0	0	0	0	18,391
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	23,257	799	0	0	0	24,056
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
626 CCC, Construct New Investigation Unit Bldg; Provide Medical Storeroom	38	688	0	0	0	726
674 Delano II	42,000	0	0	0	0	42,000
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	42,038	688	0	0	0	42,726
Dept of Corrections Total	132,401	340,845	428,935	87,302	44,808	1,034,291
5460 Dept of the Youth Authority						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 HGSYCF-Construct Program Building U-1 Education/Counselors	0	0	0	0	135	135
603 EPDRYCF-New Library Building	0	0	0	0	250	250
605 FCNYCF-Replace Nine (9) Cottages	0	0	0	0	2,793	2,793
607 EPDRYCF-Upgrade and Increase the Capacity of Lock-up	0	773	7,402	0	0	8,175
608 EPDRYCF-Upgrade Perimeter Fence Security	0	46	428	0	0	474
609 PYCF-Security Upgrade to Perimeter Fence	0	192	1,796	0	0	1,988
610 DWNYCF-YCC Station Remodel	0	68	654	0	0	722
611 KHYCDATF-YCC Station Remodel	0	68	654	0	0	722
612 OHCYCF-YCC-Station Remodel	0	68	654	0	0	722
613 PYCF-Construct YCC Security Stations	0	68	654	0	0	722
615 HGSYCF-Construct Program Building Unit 3/Education Complex	0	135	1,291	0	0	1,426
619 FCNYCF- New Education Complex	0	597	5,703	0	0	6,300

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Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
620 DWNVCF-Renovate Education Complex	0	1,064	10,132	0	0	11,196
622 PYCF-Remodel Dining Room into Classrooms	0	71	698	0	0	769
623 SYCRCC-New Education Complex Replace 6 Modulars	0	279	2,660	0	0	2,939
630 HGSYCF-Construct Plant Operations Complex	0	751	7,124	0	0	7,875
631 HGSYCF-Living Unit Camera System	0	520	4,880	0	0	5,400
632 NACYCF-Convert Doors to California Doors	0	351	3,294	0	0	3,645
634 HGSYCF-Construct Outside Tac Building	0	0	81	784	0	865
635 HGSYCF-Construct Program Building U-2 Education/Counselors	0	0	135	1,291	0	1,426
637 EPDRYCF-Tactical Building	0	0	86	834	0	920
638 NCYCC-Pave Perimeter Security Road	0	0	702	6,588	0	7,290
639 DWNVCF-Administration Building Modifications	0	0	52	498	0	550
640 KHYCDATF-Extend Visiting Hall	0	0	91	869	0	960
641 OHCYCF-Remodel Visiting Hall	0	0	169	1,606	0	1,775
643 PYCF-Replace Maintenance Shops	0	0	520	4,915	0	5,435
644 SYCRCC-Construct Plant Operations Building/Warehouse Expansion	0	0	195	1,865	0	2,060
645 VYCF-New Camera System	0	0	145	1,375	0	1,520
646 HGSYCF-Construct Secondary Perimeter Fence	0	0	0	293	2,746	3,039
647 HGSYCF-Construct Dental Facility	0	0	0	130	1,245	1,375
648 HGSYCF-Construct Commissary Warehouse	0	0	0	289	2,736	3,025
651 EPDRYCF-Construct New Educational Storage Areas	0	0	0	221	2,093	2,314
653 VYCF-Major Upgrade of Cell Furniture	0	0	0	202	1,898	2,100
660 Statewide-Install Color Digital Camera Surveillance in all Detention Units	312	2,928	0	0	0	3,240
661 HGSYCF - Auxiliary Electrical/Emergency Power	325	3,050	0	0	0	3,375
662 NACYCF-Improve Emergency Electrical Power System	85	794	0	0	0	879
664 NYCRCC-Replace Modulars at ITP Compound with Permanent Structures	216	2,034	0	0	0	2,250
670 HGSYCF-Major Upgrade of Fence Sensors, Cameras and Lighting	143	1,342	0	0	0	1,485
671 FCNYCF - Major Renovation of Security Fence	439	4,111	0	0	0	4,550
672 HGSYCF-Upgrade All H.V.A.C. in Education Building	332	3,118	0	0	0	3,450
673 PYCF-Academic School Air Conditioning	156	0	0	0	1,464	1,620
677 OHCYCF-Renovate and Expand Education Complex	325	3,050	0	0	0	3,375
678 NCYCC-Construct Secondary Water Source	78	732	0	0	0	810

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
680 Central Kitchen - Renovation of Floor and Blast Chillers	979	0	0	0	0	979
681 NYCRC-Construct New Fence and Checkpoint	269	1,622	0	0	0	1,891
682 NCYCC-Perimeter Security Enhancement	678	6,851	0	0	0	7,529
683 Pre-schematic/Master Planning	250	250	250	250	250	1,250
684 Minor Capital Outlay Projects	6,084	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	28,884
688 Fred C. Nelles YCF - Construct New Kitchen	8,457	0	0	0	0	8,457
690 NYCRC-Renovate Main Education Building and Remove Modular	0	145	1,380	0	0	1,525
691 PYCF- New Kitchen	765	7,490	0	0	0	8,255
692 OHYCF-Canteen Building	0	0	0	0	0	0
695 VYCF-Living Unit Glass Upgrade	0	0	505	4,745	0	5,250
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	19,893	48,268	58,035	32,455	21,310	179,961
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
602 HGSYCF-Remodel Culinary Arts Classroom	0	0	0	0	39	39
616 HGSYCF-Major Upgrade of Classrooms	0	193	1,838	0	0	2,031
636 HGSYCF-Remodel Catholic and Protestant Chapels	0	0	96	904	0	1,000
652 FCNYCF- Upgrade Culinary Arts Dinning/Classroom	0	0	0	91	898	989
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	0	193	1,934	995	937	4,059
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
614 YATC-Expansion of Training Center	0	1,430	13,720	0	0	15,150
621 KHTCDATF-Construct Special Edu. Bldg. & Special Assessment Center	0	120	1,147	0	0	1,267
624 HGSYCF-Construct Training Center-Replace Modular	0	260	2,470	0	0	2,730
625 OHYCF-OHC Training Center Expansion	0	58	557	0	0	615
626 SYCRC-Construct New Training Center	0	63	603	0	0	666
674 FCNYCF-Convert 150 Dry Rooms to Wet	156	1,464	0	0	0	1,620
675 KHYCDATF-Convert 122 Dry Rooms to Wet	176	1,648	0	0	0	1,824
676 OHYCF-Renovate and Upgrade 99 Dry Rooms	176	1,648	0	0	0	1,824
694 SYCRC - 50 Specialized Counseling Program Beds	3,238	0	0	0	0	3,238
Program Delivery Changes-Existing Total	3,746	6,691	18,497	0	0	28,934

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
Program Delivery Changes-New						
689 NCYCC - Correctional Treatment Center	3,933	0	0	0	0	3,933
700 VYCF-Special Education Assessment Center	1,031	0	0	0	0	1,031
Program Delivery Changes-New Total	4,964	0	0	0	0	4,964
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
606 DWNVCF-Construct Delta Room Vocational/Education Building	0	0	0	0	60	60
627 HGSYCF- Construct One (1) Free Venture Building	0	364	3,436	0	0	3,800
628 VYCF-Construct Two (2) Free Venture Buildings	0	475	4,485	0	0	4,960
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	0	839	7,921	0	60	8,820
Dept of the Youth Authority Total	28,603	55,991	86,387	33,450	22,307	226,738
Youth and Adult Correctional Total	161,004	396,836	515,322	120,752	67,115	1,261,029
K-12 Education						
<u>6110 Dept of Education--Headquarters</u>						
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
606 Vocational High School	0	1,414	10,859	488	0	12,761
607 Rehab Existing Facilities	0	91	667	0	0	758
608 Air-condition Dorms	0	114	826	0	0	940
609 Preschool / Kindergarten Support Core	0	0	329	2,545	41	2,915
612 Physical Campus / Dining Hall	0	0	0	128	944	1,072
613 High School & Support Core	0	0	0	0	1,061	1,061
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	0	1,619	12,681	3,161	2,046	19,507
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
601 Pupil, Personnel Services (PPS)	81	0	0	0	0	81
603 Vocational / Technical Training Center	865	6,615	206	0	0	7,686
604 Office & Storage Addition	143	1,072	70	0	0	1,285
Program Delivery Changes-Existing Total	1,089	7,687	276	0	0	9,052

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
Program Delivery Changes-New						
605 Child Development Center	1,233	9,395	206	0	0	10,834
610 Housing for Assessments & Parents	0	0	77	554	9	640
Program Delivery Changes-New Total	1,233	9,395	283	554	9	11,474
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Multipurpose / Activity Center	455	3,313	60	0	0	3,828
611 Elementary School / Support Core	0	0	0	543	4,240	4,783
614 Addition for Adaptive Physical Education	0	0	0	0	54	54
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	455	3,313	60	543	4,294	8,665
Dept of Education--Headquarters Total	2,777	22,014	13,300	4,258	6,349	48,698
6350 School Facilities Aid Program						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 K-12 Facility Needs from Proposed New Bonds	4,917,000	2,496,000	2,496,000	2,496,000	2,495,000	14,900,000
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	4,917,000	2,496,000	2,496,000	2,496,000	2,495,000	14,900,000
School Facilities Aid Program Total	4,917,000	2,496,000	2,496,000	2,496,000	2,495,000	14,900,000
K-12 Education Total	4,919,777	2,518,014	2,509,300	2,500,258	2,501,349	14,948,698
Higher Education						
6440 University of California						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Berkeley-Stanley Hall Seismic Mitigation	16,737	0	0	0	0	16,737
602 Berkeley-Hertz Hall Seismic Mitigation	5,680	0	0	0	0	5,680
604 Davis - Thurman Laboratory Seismic	356	0	0	0	0	356
606 Irvine - Rowland Hall Seismic Improvements	11,337	0	0	0	0	11,337
610 Los Angeles - Engineering 1 Seismic Correction	26,278	0	0	0	0	26,278
618 Santa Barbara - Snidecor Hall Office Wing Seismic Replacement	1,178	10,566	0	536	0	12,280
621 Santa Cruz - Emergency Response Center	517	6,592	0	0	0	7,109
625 San Diego - Campus Emergency Services Facility	443	3,987	0	0	0	4,430
628 San Francisco-Health Sciences West Improvements, Phase	618	12,934	0	0	0	13,552
632 Concept Paper: Critical Infrastructure	0	39,423	55,200	67,464	95,600	257,687
637 Hospital Seismic Program	408,000	0	0	0	0	408,000
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	471,144	73,502	55,200	68,000	95,600	763,446

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Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing						
616 Santa Barbara - Psychology Building Addition and Renewal	476	6,447	3,780	0	0	10,703
623 San Diego - Biomedical Library Renovations and Addition	1,800	14,503	0	700	0	17,003
624 San Diego - West Campus Utilities Improvements	360	3,940	0	0	0	4,300
	2,636	24,890	3,780	700	0	32,006
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing Total						
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New						
608 Irvine - Computer Science Unit 3	2,733	29,089	0	3,000	0	34,822
613 Merced-Site and Infrastructure Development, Phase 3	566	12,799	0	0	0	13,365
615 Riverside - Biological Sciences Building	18,707	0	0	0	0	18,707
620 Santa Cruz - Humanities and Social Sciences Facility	1,479	25,826	2,000	0	0	29,305
626 San Diego - Student Academic Services Building	959	1,172	19,077	500	0	21,708
629 Universitywide - Northern Regional Library Facility, Phase 3	16,177	499	0	0	0	16,676
634 Concept Paper: Enrollment Growth	0	317,875	356,021	357,141	407,700	1,438,737
635 Santa Barbara - Engineering-Science Building	1,454	0	0	0	0	1,454
	42,075	387,260	377,098	360,641	407,700	1,574,774
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total						
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
609 Los Angeles- Electrical Distribution System Expansion, Step 6B	6,228	0	0	0	0	6,228
631 Concept Paper: Modernization	0	142,132	190,000	190,000	190,000	712,132
	6,228	142,132	190,000	190,000	190,000	718,360
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total						
Program Delivery Changes-New						
605 Davis - Watershed Science Research Center	3,000	0	0	0	0	3,000
627 San Diego - Pharmaceutical Sciences Building	1,658	24,714	2,049	0	0	28,421
636 Davis - UC Davis Robert Mondavi Institute for Wine and Food Science	900	600	31,500	0	0	33,000
	5,558	25,314	33,549	0	0	64,421
Program Delivery Changes-New Total						
	527,641	653,098	659,627	619,341	693,300	3,153,007
University of California Total						

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
6600 Hastings College of Law						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 100 McAllister Street Building Remodel- Student Housing	0	1,010	1,254	22,749	0	25,013
602 200 McAllister Street - Code Compliance Upgrade	831	1,044	0	18,416	0	20,291
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	831	2,054	1,254	41,165	0	45,304
Hastings College of Law Total	831	2,054	1,254	41,165	0	45,304
6610 California State University						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Telecommunications Infrastructure	5,336	0	0	0	0	5,336
607 Dominguez Hills: Renovate and Upgrade Electrical Infrastructure	2,855	0	0	0	0	2,855
610 Fresno: Telecommunications Infrastructure	18,149	0	0	0	0	18,149
612 Fullerton: Telecommunications Infrastructure	6,724	0	0	0	0	6,724
613 Fullerton: Life Safety Modifications	9,649	0	0	0	0	9,649
625 Monterey Bay: Telecommunications Infrastructure	10,988	0	0	0	0	10,988
631 San Bernardino: Science Buildings Renovation	21,690	0	1,480	0	0	23,170
635 San Diego: Telecommunications Infrastructure	11,248	0	0	0	0	11,248
636 San Francisco: Renovate Hensill Hall (Seismic)	225	0	0	0	0	225
638 San Francisco - Telecommunications Infrastructure	14,593	0	0	0	0	14,593
639 San Jose: Telecommunications Infrastructure	7,008	0	0	0	0	7,008
648 San Marcos - Telecommunications Infrastructure	1,986	0	0	0	0	1,986
650 Stanislaus: Seismic Stabilization, Drama Ceiling	675	0	0	0	0	675
652 Minor Capital Outlay	20,000	0	0	0	0	20,000
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	131,126	0	1,480	0	0	132,606
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing						
606 Chico: Taylor II Renovation/Addition	689	33,920	0	1,958	0	36,567
609 Dominguez Hills: Educational Resource Center Addition and Remodel	919	49,241	0	2,621	0	52,781
617 Long Beach: Peterson Hall Addition (New Science Building)	3,780	0	0	0	0	3,780
618 Long Beach: Library Addition and Renovation	19,083	0	449	0	0	19,532
627 Pomona: Library Addition and Renovation Phase I	33,209	0	22,621	2,388	0	58,218
637 San Francisco: Renovate/Expand J. Paul Leonard Library, Ph I & II (Seismic)	0	0	0	3,975	0	3,975
642 San Luis Obispo: Arch/Engineering Renovation & Replacement II Ph. 1	2,430	0	0	0	0	2,430

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Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
644 San Luis Obispo: Center for Science and Mathematics	1,643	91,051	0	9,662	0	102,356
654 Monterey Bay: Academic Complex Renovation Bldgs. 44A, 45A, 46A	22,086	0	0	2,900	0	24,986
	83,839	174,212	23,070	23,504	0	304,625
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing Total						
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New						
602 Bakersfield: Engineering and Mathematics Building	29,577	0	0	5,733	0	35,310
603 Channel Islands: Science Lab Building	1,262	0	0	0	0	1,262
604 Chico: Education Classroom Faculty Office Addition	678	0	0	0	0	678
605 Chico: Student Services Center	811	32,840	0	2,080	0	35,731
608 Technology Center, Health and Administrative Services Building	3,802	0	0	0	0	3,802
611 Fullerton: Physical Education Addition/Renovation	987	0	0	0	0	987
623 Maritime Academy: Land Acquisition	1,301	0	0	0	0	1,301
630 San Bernardino: College of Education	858	92,049	2,293	0	0	95,200
633 San Diego: Social Science/Art Gallery/PS #8	589	71,074	0	1,833	0	73,496
641 San Jose: Joint Library	8,095	0	0	0	0	8,095
643 San Luis Obispo: Engineering/Architecture Renovation & Replacement Ph. 2	34,948	14,834	20,047	1,637	2,500	73,966
645 San Marcos: Academic Hall II, Building 13	0	0	2,311	0	0	2,311
647 San Marcos: Library Information Center	7,431	0	0	0	0	7,431
651 Stanislaus: Science II (Seismic)	922	45,696	0	7,585	0	54,203
658 Concept Paper: New Facilities for Growth	0	326,836	176,085	172,397	74,318	749,636
659 Monterey Bay: Library	4,311	0	0	3,908	0	8,219
	95,572	583,329	200,736	195,173	76,818	1,151,628
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total						
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
616 Humboldt: Forbes PE Complex Renovation and Addition	751	34,681	0	0	1,823	37,265
619 Long Beach: Peterson Hall 2 and 3 Renovation	1,234	29,406	18,277	3,250	3,250	55,417
620 Los Angeles:Remodel/Music Building	795	0	0	0	0	795
622 Maritime Academy: Engineering Building Renovation/Addition	1,037	0	0	0	0	1,037
626 Northridge: Engineering Renovation, Phase II	14,739	0	3,347	0	0	18,086
628 Sacramento: Eureka Hall Remodel/Addition	13,557	0	581	0	0	14,138
629 Sacramento: Science II, Phase II	669	34,478	0	2,971	0	38,118
632 San Diego: Chemistry/Geology/BAM	3,805	0	0	0	0	3,805
634 San Diego: Storm Nasatir Halls Renovation	571	37,294	0	0	0	37,865

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
640 San Jose: Joint Library Secondary effects	20,706	0	0	0	0	20,706
649 Sonoma: Renovate Darwin Hall HVAC/Electrical	8,789	0	0	0	0	8,789
653 Humboldt: Behavior and Social Sciences Building	27,000	0	2,166	0	0	29,166
657 Concept Paper: Existing Infrastructure Upgrade	0	637,368	437,571	210,252	326,218	1,611,409
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	93,653	773,237	461,942	216,473	331,291	1,876,596
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
646 San Marcos: Craven Hall Renovation, Phase I	5,619	0	0	510	0	6,129
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	5,619	0	0	510	0	6,129
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
614 Hayward: Business and Technology Building	11,500	0	0	1,500	0	13,000
621 Los Angeles: Science Replacement Building	0	0	33994	0	3,671	37665
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	11500	0	33994	1,500	3,671	50665
California State University Total	421,309	1,530,778	721,222	437,160	411,780	3,522,249
6870 Bd of Governors of Calif Comm Colleges						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
604 Cerritos CCD, Cerritos College, Seismic Retrofit, Metal	1,148	0	0	0	0	1,148
605 Cerritos CCD, Cerritos College, Seismic Retrofit, Electronics	750	0	0	0	0	750
606 Cerritos CCD, Cerritos College, Science & Math Complex	14,646	432	0	0	0	15,078
607 Chaffey CCD, Chaffey College, Science Building	9,489	64	0	0	0	9,553
609 Desert CCD, College of the Desert, Seismic Retrofit - Dining Hall	989	0	0	0	0	989
611 Contra Costa CCD, Diablo Valley College, Seismic Retrofit - Technical Education Building	1,153	0	0	0	0	1,153
612 Long Beach CCD, Long Beach City College, Replacement of Technology Buildings (H&S)	8,146	0	0	0	0	8,146
614 Los Angeles CCD, East Los Angeles College, Technology Building	1,945	0	0	0	0	1,945
621 Mt. San Antonio CCD, Mt. San Antonio College, Seismic Retrofit - Four Buildings	1,880	0	0	0	0	1,880
622 Mt. San Antonio CCD, Mt. San Antonio College, Science Building	18,879	0	0	0	0	18,879
630 San Bernardino CCD, San Bernardino Valley College --Seismic Replacement - Campus Center - Seismic/FEMA	1,653	0	0	0	0	1,653
631 San Bernardino CCD, San Bernardino Valley College --Seismic Replacement - Administration Building Seismic/FEMA	2,450	0	0	0	0	2,450

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Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
633 San Joaquin Delta CCD, San Joaquin Delta College, Electrical System	2,766	0	0	0	0	2,766
635 San Jose-Evergreen CCD, San Jose City College, Science Complex (H&S)	844	12,172	363	0	0	13,379
637 San Mateo County CCD, College of San Mateo, Seismic Retrofit Building 6 - Student Services	3,745	0	0	0	0	3,745
638 San Mateo County CCD, Skyline College, Seismic Retrofit Bldg 3 - Gym	1,431	0	0	0	0	1,431
639 San Mateo County CCD, Skyline College, Seismic Retrofit Buildings 7 & 8 - Science & Academic	3,923	0	0	0	0	3,923
646 San Mateo County CCD, Districwide, Fire Alarm Renovation, Phase II	1,998	0	0	0	0	1,998
649 Victor Valley CCD, Victor Valley College, Seismic Retrofit - Auxiliary Gym	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000
653 Systemwide Projects	0	17,646	36,150	42,421	40,663	136,880
	78,835	30,314	36,513	42,421	40,663	228,746
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total						
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing						
610 Contra Costa CCD, Diablo Valley College, Life Sciences Renovation	713	0	0	0	0	713
620 Monterey Peninsula CCD, Monterey Peninsula College, Plant Services Facility	70	0	0	0	0	70
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing Total						
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New						
613 Long Beach CCD, Long Beach City College, Child Development Center	197	0	0	0	0	197
615 Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles City College, Child Development Center	4,580	183	0	0	0	4,763
624 North Orange Co CCD, Fullerton College, Library/Learning Resource Center	15,926	392	0	0	0	16,318
627 Riverside CCD, Riverside College, Learning Resource Center	2,534	0	0	0	0	2,534
628 San Bernardino CCD, San Bernardino Valley College --Child Development Center	125	0	0	0	0	125
629 San Bernardino CCD, San Bernardino Valley College --Art/Art Gallery - Seismic Replacement - FEMA	1,457	0	0	0	0	1,457
632 San Francisco CCD, Mission Center, Mission Campus	26,429	3,156	0	0	0	29,585
636 San Luis Obispo County CCD, North County Center, Initial Buildings - Science Cluster	8,107	1,650	0	0	0	9,757
643 Yuba CCD, Yuba College, Adaptive Physical Therapy	1,218	44	0	0	0	1,262
644 Yuba CCD, Woodland Center, Science Building	5,844	714	0	0	0	6,558
645 Fremont-Newark CCD, Ohlone College, Child Development Center	4,635	245	0	0	0	4,880

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
647 Ventura County CCD, Moorpark College, Learning Resource and Telecommunications Center	2,708	0	0	0	0	2,708
648 Ventura County CCD, Ventura College, Learning Resource Center	2,848	0	0	0	0	2,848
655 Systemwide Projects	0	58,880	493,084	781,538	679,008	2,012,510
672 Palomar CCD, Palomar College, High Technology Laboratory/Classroom Building	0	0	0	0	0	0
688 Allan Hancock CCD, Allan Hancock College, Library/Media Technology Center	315	7,822	1,257	0	0	9,394
689 Butte-Glenn CCD, Butte College, Learning Resource Center	608	15,683	1,597	0	0	17,888
690 Cabrillo CCD, Watsonville Center, Watsonville Center, Phase II	1,005	0	0	0	0	1,005
691 Contra Costa CCD, Diablo Valley College, Life Science Remodel for Labs	141	3,657	1,384	0	0	5,182
692 Contra Costa CCD, Los Medanos College, Learning Resource Center	284	7,338	838	0	0	8,460
693 Contra Costa CCD, San Ramon Valley Center, Site Development and Phase 1 Buildings	1,085	22,223	2,401	0	0	25,709
694 Glendale CCD, Glendale College, Allied Health/Aviation Lab	332	8,621	575	0	0	9,528
695 Grossmont-Cuyamaca CCD, Cuyamaca College, Science & Technology Mall	562	14,499	3,850	0	0	18,911
696 Grossmont-Cuyamaca CCD, Grossmont College, Science Building	439	11,325	816	0	0	12,580
697 Hartnell CCD, Hartnell College, Library/LRC Complex	690	17,778	2,420	0	0	20,888
698 Lake Tahoe CCD, Lake Tahoe College, Learning Resource Center	214	5,497	779	0	0	6,490
699 Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles Mission College, Child Development Center	470	10,140	724	0	0	11,334
700 Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles Southwest College, Child Development Center	162	4,482	0	0	0	4,644
701 Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles Trade Tech College, Child Development Center	117	7,492	210	0	0	7,819
702 Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles Valley College, Health Sciences Building	435	11,206	3,008	0	0	14,649
703 Los Rios CCD, American River College, LRC Expansion	310	7,971	1,094	0	0	9,375
704 North Orange Co CCD, Cypress College, Library/Learning Resource Center	499	12,885	511	0	0	13,895
705 Palo Verde CCD, Palo Verde College, Technology Building, Phase	246	6,329	1,061	0	0	7,636
706 Rancho Santiago CCD, Santa Ana College, Seismic Replacement/Expansion - Physical Education	223	5,459	65	0	0	5,747
707 Riverside CCD, Moreno Valley Center, Child Development Center	65	1,932	158	0	0	2,155

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
708 Riverside CCD, Norco Valley Center, Child Development Center	70	2,075	158	0	0	2,303
709 San Francisco CCD, City College of San Francisco, Chinatown North Beach Campus Building	1,185	46,799	0	3,133	0	51,117
710 San Luis Obispo County CCD, Cuesta College, Theater Arts Building	397	10,215	1,450	0	0	12,062
711 Santa Barbara CCD, Santa Barbara City College, Gymnasium Reconstruction	164	3,555	56	0	0	3,775
712 Sequoias CCD, College of the Sequoias, Science Center	390	10,057	529	0	0	10,976
713 Shasta-Tehama-Trinity CCD, Shasta College, Library	243	6,171	748	0	0	7,162
714 Sonoma County CCD, Santa Rosa Junior College, Learning Resource Center	1,028	29,505	4,137	0	0	34,670
715 Chabot-Las Positas CCD, Las Positas College, Physical Education - Phase 1(Gym)	466	12,015	481	0	0	12,962
716 Southwestern CCD, Southwestern College, Child Development Center	193	4,922	400	0	0	5,515
717 State Center CCD, Reedley College, LRC Reconstruction and Addition	195	4,769	729	0	0	5,693
718 Ventura County CCD, Moorpark College, Child Development Center	103	2,651	210	0	0	2,964
719 West Hills CCD, Kings County Center, Phase 2B Classrooms/Laboratories	372	8,201	1,529	0	0	10,102
720 West Valley-Mission CCD, Mission College, Main Building 3rd Floor Reconstruction	167	3,523	800	0	0	4,490
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
654 Systemwide Projects	89,783	392,061	527,059	784,671	679,008	2,472,582
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total						
	0	173,825	963,254	848,950	995,081	2,981,110
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	0	173,825	963,254	848,950	995,081	2,981,110
Bd of Governors of Calif Comm Colleges Total	169,401	596,200	1,526,826	1,676,042	1,714,752	5,683,221
Higher Education Total	1,119,182	2,782,130	2,908,929	2,773,708	2,819,832	12,403,781
General Government						
8570 Department of Food and Agriculture						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
604 Cow Palace Arena & Exhibition Halls - Seismic Retrofit	3,201	22,515	0	0	0	25,716
605 Seismic Retrofit-Grandstand and Cal Expo Exhibition Halls	1,068	9,255	0	0	0	10,323
606 Seismic Retrofit-Stockton Grandstand	1,720	0	0	0	0	1,720
611 Sacramento Headquarters Annex Renovation	1,079	1,105	20,705	0	0	22,889
612 Yermo Agriculture Inspection Relocation	5,996	8,806	0	0	0	14,802

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
618 Meadowview Greenhouse	705	728	10,743	0	0	12,176
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total						
Program Delivery Changes-Existing	13,769	42,409	31,448	0	0	87,626
601 Dorris Agriculture Inspection Station - Relocation	6,435	0	0	0	0	6,435
602 Hawaii Medfly Rearing Facility	583	10,544	0	0	0	11,127
Program Delivery Changes-Existing Total						
Program Delivery Changes-New	7,018	10,544	0	0	0	17,562
607 Winterhaven Inspection Station Relocation	0	550	500	7,500	0	8,550
Program Delivery Changes-New Total						
Workload Space Deficiencies-New	0	550	500	7,500	0	8,550
603 CAHFS Laboratory Consolidation and Replacement	3,913	2,404	50,457	0	0	56,774
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total						
Department of Food and Agriculture Total	3,913	2,404	50,457	0	0	56,774
24,700	55,907	82,405	7,500	0	0	170,512
8940 Military Department						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
641 Camp San Luis Obispo Consolidated Dining Hall	348	0	0	0	0	348
651 Camp San Luis Obispo Facilities Demolition	0	150	4,165	0	0	4,315
657 Camp San Luis Obispo Modified Record Fire Range	0	118	162	0	0	280
658 Camp San Luis Obispo Combat Pistol Qualification Course	0	98	150	0	0	248
676 CSLO Facilities Demolition (Miscellaneous Buildings)	0	0	3,450	0	0	3,450
679 Ontario Organizational Maintenance Shop	0	213	0	0	0	213
684 Statewide Security Alarms	2,514	0	0	0	0	2,514
685 Statewide Security Fencing	1,129	0	0	0	0	1,129
686 Statewide Security Lighting	1,987	0	0	0	0	1,987
687 Los Alamitos Airfield Electrical Distribution System	584	7,945	0	0	0	8,529
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total						
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New	6,562	8,524	7,927	0	0	23,013
659 Camp San Luis Obispo Youth Program Barracks	1,888	11,643	0	0	0	13,531
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total						
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing	1,888	11,643	0	0	0	13,531
652 Camp San Luis Obispo Domestic Water Distribution System	150	1,200	6,615	0	0	7,965
653 Camp San Luis Obispo Bridge 102 Replacement	575	0	0	0	0	575

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Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
654 Camp San Luis Obispo Bridge 104 Replacement	575	0	0	0	0	575
680 Inglewood Organizational Maintenance Shop	0	169	0	0	0	169
682 San Diego Organizational Maintenance Shop	475	0	0	0	0	475
683 Kitchen and Latrine Projects (Statewide)	752	736	673	887	693	3,741
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	2,527	2,105	7,288	887	693	13,500
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
646 Bakersfield (Union Avenue) Armory	1,272	3,467	0	0	0	4,739
649 Bakersfield Armory Replacement (Fairgrounds)	0	0	925	1,057	9,052	11,034
650 Bakersfield OMS Replacement (Fairgrounds)	0	0	300	293	267	860
655 San Francisco Organizational Maintenance Shop	0	235	245	0	0	480
656 Riverside Organizational Maintenance Shop	0	282	279	0	0	561
661 Advance Plans and Studies	0	161	0	0	0	161
662 Escondido Armory Site Upgrade	0	527	571	2,463	0	3,561
664 Santa Rosa OMS	0	337	338	313	0	988
665 Ventura OMS	0	337	338	313	0	988
667 Advance Plans and Studies	161	0	0	0	0	161
668 Long Beach OMS	0	0	337	338	313	988
669 Brawley Armory	0	0	454	408	2,711	3,573
671 Advance Plans and Studies	0	0	0	161	0	161
672 Camp San Luis Obispo Urban Training Center	0	0	0	6,562	14,287	20,849
673 Camp San Luis Obispo Classroom Facilities	0	0	0	1,039	2,179	3,218
677 Advance Plans and Studies	0	0	0	0	161	161
678 Camp San Luis Obispo Organizational Maintenance Shop	0	224	0	0	0	224
681 Sacramento Depot Development (Logistics, Admin & Classroom Facilities)	0	0	0	460	2,461	2,921
690 Roseville Armory (Add / Alt)	0	192	154	2,724	0	3,070
691 Chino Armory	0	0	120	477	470	1,067
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	1,433	5,762	4,061	16,608	31,901	59,765
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
601 Lancaster Armory	7,404	0	0	0	0	7,404
602 Azusa Armory	6,077	0	0	0	0	6,077
639 Fresno AV/CRAD Modification	0	2,997	0	0	0	2,997
645 Advance Plans and Studies	0	0	161	0	0	161
647 Woodland Armory	0	5,000	1,724	4,342	0	11,066

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
648 Ridgecrest Armory	0	5,000	1,199	3,584	0	9,783
663 CSLO Senior Enlisted / Officers Quarters	0	0	0	1,901	622	2,523
666 Richmond Parking Structure	0	2,060	33,962	0	0	36,022
674 San Lorenzo Armory Replacement	0	0	0	15,060	624	15,684
675 San Lorenzo Organizational Maintenance Shop Replacement	0	0	0	10,060	277	10,337
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	13,481	15,057	37,046	34,947	1,523	102,054
Military Department Total	25,891	43,091	56,322	52,442	34,117	211,863
8955 Department of Veterans Affairs						
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New						
601 Northern California Veterans Cemetery	253	5,283	0	0	0	5,536
602 Veterans Home of California, Greater Los Angeles County	85,836	0	0	0	0	85,836
603 Veterans Home of California, Fresno	0	30,000	0	0	0	30,000
604 Veterans Home of California, Redding	0	24,000	0	0	0	24,000
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total	86,089	59,283	0	0	0	145,372
Department of Veterans Affairs Total	86,089	59,283	0	0	0	145,372
8960 Veteran's Home of California-Yountville						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Wall Protection for Licensed Facilities	129	536	0	0	0	665
602 Road and Sidewalks Improvements Survey	275	0	0	0	0	275
603 Underground Westside Utilities	174	1,433	0	0	0	1,607
604 Improvements to Central Power Plant	0	150	600	0	0	750
605 Steam Line Replacements	0	395	480	4,800	0	5,675
606 Irrigation Improvements	0	100	308	1,230	0	1,638
607 Roadway Improvements	0	0	1,362	5,449	0	6,811
608 Sidewalk Improvements	0	0	400	1,597	0	1,997
609 Remodel Recreation Center	0	0	211	3,807	0	4,018
610 Remodel Administration Building	0	0	269	2,900	0	3,169
611 Vehicle and Equipment Storage Replacement	0	0	0	495	1,981	2,476
612 Minor Projects	821	0	147	0	0	968
613 Remodel Laundry Building with Partial Conversion to Warehouse Space	1,762	0	0	0	0	1,762
614 Veterans Home Cemetery Restoration	2,235	0	0	0	0	2,235
615 Renovate 1.25 Million Gallon Storage Tank	198	1,298	0	0	0	1,496

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Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
616 Correct Code Deficiencies in Memorial Chapel	1,921	0	0	0	0	1,921
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	7,515	3,912	3,777	20,278	1,981	37,463
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing						
618 Remodel Annex I for Dementia/Alzheimers Unit	12,430	0	0	0	0	12,430
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing Total	12,430	0	0	0	0	12,430
Veteran's Home of California-Yountville Total	19,945	3,912	3,777	20,278	1,981	49,893
<u>8965</u> <u>Veteran's Home of Calif--Barstow</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Minor Projects	150	191	0	0	0	341
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	150	191	0	0	0	341
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
601 Member Storage and Warehouse	0	132	528	0	0	660
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	0	132	528	0	0	660
Veteran's Home of Calif--Barstow Total	150	323	528	0	0	1,001
<u>8966</u> <u>Veterans' Home of Calif--Chula Vista</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 SNF Dining Area	0	0	58	86	576	720
603 Minor Projects	416	0	0	0	0	416
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	416	0	58	86	576	1,136
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
601 Member Storage and Warehouse	0	0	132	528	0	660
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	0	0	132	528	0	660
Veterans' Home of Calif--Chula Vista Total	416	0	190	614	576	1,796
General Government Total	161,727	162,516	143,222	80,834	36,674	584,973
Unallocated						
<u>9860</u> <u>Unallocated Capital Outlay</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Budget Package Funding	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	7,500
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	7,500

Identified Five-Year Infrastructure Needs

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
Unallocated Capital Outlay Total	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	7,500
Unallocated Total	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	7,500
Grand Total	12,038,541	13,226,966	13,213,214	13,257,358	13,823,371	65,559,450

2002 California's Five Year Infrastructure Plan

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
Legislative, Judicial and Executive						
<u>0250</u> Judiciary						
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
604 Fifth Appellate District New Courthouse, Fresno	17,559	0	0	0	0	17,559
605 4th Appellate District, Div. 3, New Appellate Courthouse-Santa Ana	14,350	0	0	0	0	14,350
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	31,909	0	0	0	0	31,909
Judiciary Total	31,909	0	0	0	0	31,909
<u>0690</u> Office of Emergency Services						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
605 Headquarters Perimeter Fence	1,631	0	0	0	0	1,631
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	1,631	0	0	0	0	1,631
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Southern CA State Coordination Center	0	3,780	1,050	22,095	3,000	29,925
603 New Coastal Region Emergency Operation Center	0	1,830	310	6,395	750	9,285
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	5,610	1,360	28,490	3,750	39,210
Office of Emergency Services Total	1,631	5,610	1,360	28,490	3,750	40,841
<u>0820</u> Department of Justice						
Program Delivery Changes-New						
604 Santa Barbara Replacement Laboratory	5,518	0	0	0	0	5,518
605 Statewide DNA Lab	5,000	1,600	2,700	71,000	0	80,300
Program Delivery Changes-New Total	10,518	1,600	2,700	71,000	0	85,818
Department of Justice Total	10,518	1,600	2,700	71,000	0	85,818
Legislative, Judicial and Executive Total	44,058	7,210	4,060	99,490	3,750	158,568
State and Consumer Services						
<u>1100</u> California Science Center						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Park Manager's Office Upgraded Technology Surveillance Equipment	0	255	0	0	0	255
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	255	0	0	0	255
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
601 Phase II--Construction	96,891	0	0	0	0	96,891
Program Delivery Changes-Existing Total	96,891	0	0	0	0	96,891
California Science Center Total	96,891	255	0	0	0	97,146
<u>1730</u> Franchise Tax Board						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
603 FTB Fresno Field Office Security Improvements	288	0	0	0	0	288
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	288	0	0	0	0	288

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
602 FTB Butterfield Campus Renovations	0	997	9,819	0	0	10,816
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	0	997	9,819	0	0	10,816
Franchise Tax Board Total	288	997	9,819	0	0	11,104
1760 Department of General Services						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
614 1220 N Street Renovation	20,754	0	0	0	0	20,754
616 Office Building #8 and #9 Renovation	107,276	0	0	0	0	107,276
617 Education Building Renovation	24,832	0	0	0	0	24,832
619 Structural Retrofit - Various Projects	21,090	46,558	54,882	0	0	122,530
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	173,952	46,558	54,882	0	0	275,392
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
624 CDC New Headquarters facility	0	160,000	0	0	0	160,000
625 San Diego State Office Building- New Office Building	81,000	0	0	0	0	81,000
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	81,000	160,000	0	0	0	241,000
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
601 Energy Commission Building Backfill (1516 Ninth Street, Sacramento)	0	0	0	0	1,351	1,351
602 Bakersfield State Office Building	0	0	23,168	0	0	23,168
604 Los Angeles - Coastal State Office Building	0	0	0	1,993	64,500	66,493
605 Los Angeles - Civic Center State Office Building	0	0	0	4,335	144,000	148,335
606 CAP/Unidentified Sacramento Office Building	0	0	0	2,353	180,000	182,353
607 San Bernardino State Office Building	0	64,500	0	0	0	64,500
608 San Jose State Office Building	0	10,627	80,136	0	0	90,763
610 Redding State Office Building	0	0	15,719	0	0	15,719
611 Fresno State Office Building	0	0	0	74,208	0	74,208
612 San Gabriel Valley State Office Building	0	0	0	1,125	46,000	47,125
613 EDD Sacramento Headquarters Building	0	0	178,312	0	0	178,312
623 West End Project: New State Office Building, Sacramento	0	391,000	0	0	0	391,000
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	0	466,127	297,335	84,014	435,851	1,283,327
Department of General Services Total	254,952	672,685	352,217	84,014	435,851	1,799,719
State and Consumer Services Total	352,131	673,937	362,036	84,014	435,851	1,907,969
Business, Transportation and						
2660 Dept of Transportation						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Preplanning, Budget Packages	30	30	30	30	30	150
604 District 2 (Redding) Office Building - Seismic Retrofit	2,568	0	0	0	0	2,568
613 San Diego District Office Building Replacement	72,599	0	0	0	0	72,599

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
614 Sacramento Headquarters Office Building - Seismic Retrofit	8,939	0	0	0	0	8,939
615 Marysville District Office Building Replacement	2,264	56,575	0	0	0	58,839
616 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) 5-year Fund Estimate (SHOPP)	1,469,000	1,378,000	1,482,000	1,641,000	1,717,000	7,687,000
617 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) Local Assistance	1,112,000	1,045,000	1,074,000	1,139,000	1,199,000	5,569,000
618 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)	1,651,000	1,480,000	1,230,000	741,000	365,000	5,467,000
619 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) Available for Programming	20,000	281,000	464,000	792,000	1,690,000	3,247,000
620 Public Transportation Account Programming	179,168	248,075	247,051	297,803	297,123	1,269,220
621 Transportation Investment Fund Programming	0	1,121,000	1,153,000	1,186,000	866,000	4,326,000
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	4,517,568	5,609,680	5,650,081	5,796,833	6,134,153	27,708,315
Dept of Transportation Total	4,517,568	5,609,680	5,650,081	5,796,833	6,134,153	27,708,315
2720 Dept of the California Highway Patrol						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
606 Studies, Preplanning, Budget Packages and Options	60	120	120	120	120	540
608 Williams Area Office -- Replacement Facility	2,969	0	0	0	0	2,969
609 Monterey Area Office -- Replacement Facility	5,659	0	0	0	0	5,659
613 South Lake Tahoe	3,475	0	0	0	0	3,475
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	12,163	120	120	120	120	12,643
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
610 CHP Area/Division Office Replacement	0	2,000	2,300	2,300	2,300	8,900
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	2,000	2,300	2,300	2,300	8,900
Dept of the California Highway Patrol Total	12,163	2,120	2,420	2,420	2,420	21,543
2740 Department of Motor Vehicles						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Sacramento HQ 3rd Floor Asbestos Removal and Office Renovation	7,331	0	0	0	0	7,331
603 Sacramento HQ 5th Floor Asbestos Removal and Office Renovation	219	7,291	0	0	0	7,510
607 Study Funds - Statewide	0	50	50	0	0	100
613 Headquarters Space	0	632	854	17,038	1,021	19,545
619 San Ysidro - Facility Replacement	267	4,452	0	0	0	4,719
621 South Sacramento - Facility Replacement	516	3,948	0	0	0	4,464
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	8,333	16,373	904	17,038	1,021	43,669
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
615 Customer Service Field Office	0	0	0	0	243	243
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	0	0	0	0	243	243
Department of Motor Vehicles Total	8,333	16,373	904	17,038	1,264	43,912

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
Resources						
3125 California Tahoe Conservancy						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration	2,500	125	125	125	125	3,000
602 Stream Environment Zone (SEZ) and Watershed Restoration Projects	5,200	3,626	601	601	601	10,629
604 Wildlife Enhancement Program	1,500	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483	7,432
605 Prop 40 Bond Projects	0	12,400	12,000	12,000	0	36,400
Public Access and Recreation-New						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	9,200	17,634	14,209	14,209	2,209	57,461
603 Public Access and Recreation Projects	6,517	1,385	2,385	2,385	2,385	15,057
Public Access and Recreation-New Total	6,517	1,385	2,385	2,385	2,385	15,057
California Tahoe Conservancy Total	15,717	19,019	16,594	16,594	4,594	72,518
3340 California Conservation Corps						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Inland Empire Relocation/Construction	0	0	150	0	0	150
624 2002-03 Various Minor Capital Outlay Projects	659	0	0	0	0	659
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	659	0	150	0	0	809
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
603 Pacific Bays Residential Study	0	634	845	10,572	0	12,051
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	634	845	10,572	0	12,051
California Conservation Corps Total	659	634	995	10,572	0	12,860
3540 Department of Forestry and Fire Protect						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 South Operations Area Headquarters - Relocate Facility	16,401	0	0	0	0	16,401
603 Alma Helitack Base - Replace Facility	0	3,414	0	0	0	3,414
604 Batterson FFS - Relocate Facility	0	1,620	0	0	0	1,620
607 Weaverville FFS - Relocate Facility	1,971	0	0	0	0	1,971
608 Mantion FFS - Relocate Facility	1,364	0	0	0	0	1,364
609 Bridgeville FFS - Relocate Facility	0	1,687	0	0	0	1,687
610 Harts Mill FFS - Relocate Facility	1,323	0	0	0	0	1,323
611 Sonora FFS - Relocate Facility	2,078	0	0	0	0	2,078
612 Sand Creek FFS - Relocate Facility	1,338	0	0	0	0	1,338
614 Usona FFS - Replace Facility	1,362	0	0	0	0	1,362
615 Rancheria FFS - Replace Facility	1,802	0	0	0	0	1,802
616 Elk Camp FFS - Relocate Facility	1,496	0	0	0	0	1,496
617 Santa Clara Ranger Unit Headquarters - Replace Autoshop	1,378	0	0	0	0	1,378

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
618 Ukiah FFS - Replace Facility	2,042	0	0	0	0	2,042
619 Nipomo FFS - Replace Facility	1,777	0	0	0	0	1,777
620 Fenner Canyon Conservation Camp - Construct Admin Bldg/CCV Apparatus Bldg.	2,452	0	0	0	0	2,452
621 Baseline Conservation Camp - Remodel Facility	0	3,428	0	0	0	3,428
622 Ukiah Air Attack Base - Relocate Facility	0	6,361	0	0	0	6,361
624 Ventura YCC - Construct CCV Apparatus Bldg. Shop/Warehouse	1,397	0	0	0	0	1,397
626 Hollister Air Attack Base - Relocate Facility	0	5,639	0	0	0	5,639
627 Bautista Conservation Camp - Replace Modular Buildings	3,079	0	0	0	0	3,079
628 Springville FFS - Relocate Facility	2,740	0	0	0	0	2,740
629 Fortuna FFS - Relocate Facility	0	2,053	0	0	0	2,053
630 Blasingame FFS - Replace Facility	0	1,197	0	0	0	1,197
631 Sweetwater FFS - Relocate Facility	1,521	0	0	0	0	1,521
632 Raymond FFS - Relocate Facility	1,537	0	0	0	0	1,537
634 Twain Harte FFS	0	2,593	0	0	0	2,593
635 Buckhorn FFS - Replace Facility	1,143	0	0	0	0	1,143
636 Altaville Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	2,046	0	0	0	0	2,046
637 Lassen Lodge FFS - Replace Facility	0	1,823	0	0	0	1,823
638 Cuyamaca Forest Fire Station - Relocate Facility	0	2,057	0	0	0	2,057
642 Warner Springs Forest Fire Station - Replace Facility	0	1,956	0	0	0	1,956
660 Air Attack Base Improvements	0	0	105	80	720	905
661 Administration Headquarters Improvements	0	2,474	1,530	3,440	9,900	17,344
662 CDF Camp Improvements	0	39,930	1,350	2,250	31,800	75,330
663 Replace/Relocate CDF Forest Fire Stations	0	13,882	3,560	4,750	21,500	43,692
670 CDF Nurseries - Combine Nursery Sites	0	0	450	550	8,166	9,166
676 San Marcos FFS	2,112	0	0	0	0	2,112
677 Minor Projects	485	0	6,047	6,000	6,000	18,532
	52,844	90,114	13,042	17,070	78,086	251,156
Public Access and Recreation-New						
667 Sequel DSF - Construct Education Center and Access	0	0	0	0	400	400
668 Jackson DSF - Construct Education Center and Access	0	0	0	400	510	910
	0	0	0	400	910	1,310
Department of Forestry and Fire Protect Total	52,844	90,114	13,042	17,470	78,996	252,466
Department of Fish and Game						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Project Planning	160	0	0	0	0	160
603 Minor Projects Summary COBCP	3,458	0	0	0	0	3,458
	3,618	0	0	0	0	3,618
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	3,618	0	0	0	0	3,618

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
602 Eikhorn Slough Ecological Reserve Research and Education Center	264	1,600	0	0	0	1,864
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	264	1,600	0	0	0	1,864
Department of Fish and Game Total	3,882	1,600	0	0	0	5,482
3640 Wildlife Conservation Board						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 Funding From Habitat Conservation Fund for Capital Outlay	20,664	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	104,664
603 Prop 40 Bond Projects	51,000	78,500	78,500	34,000	1,000	243,000
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	71,664	99,500	99,500	55,000	22,000	347,664
Public Access and Recreation-New						
602 Funding From Wildlife Restoration Fund for Capital Outlay	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
Public Access and Recreation-New Total	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
Wildlife Conservation Board Total	72,164	100,000	100,000	55,500	22,500	350,164
3680 Dept of Boating & Waterways						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Project Planning	135	0	0	0	0	135
615 Cleghorn Area, Silverwood Lake SRA - Boating Facilities Renovation	136	121	1,450	0	0	1,707
616 Brannan Island SRA - Boat Launching Facility Rehabilitation	230	219	3,885	0	0	4,334
617 Minor Capital Outlay Summary	5,031	0	0	0	0	5,031
651 ECID - Recreational Boating Facilities	0	150	280	1,780	1,780	3,990
652 ECID - Minors	0	5,100	3,125	3,125	3,150	14,500
653 ECID - Project Planning	0	135	135	135	135	540
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	5,532	5,725	8,875	5,040	5,065	30,237
Public Access and Recreation-New						
602 CSU Humboldt: Boating Instruction and Safety Center	3,822	0	0	0	0	3,822
614 Natoma Phase II	128	189	2,340	0	0	2,657
630 Channel Islands Boating Instruction and Safety Center	310	5,367	0	0	0	5,677
656 NPA - BISCs	0	250	600	4,100	4,100	9,050
657 NPA - Minor	0	1,000	1,000	375	400	2,775
Public Access and Recreation-New Total	4,260	6,806	3,940	4,475	4,500	23,981
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
654 EWSD - Recreational Boating Facilities	0	150	280	1,780	1,780	3,990
655 EWSD - Minors	0	210	220	230	240	900
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	360	500	2,010	2,020	4,890
Dept of Boating & Waterways Total	9,792	12,891	13,315	11,525	11,585	59,108

2002 California's Five Year Infrastructure Plan

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
<u>3760</u> State Coastal Conservancy						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 Coastal Resources Enhancement Program	194,400	29,000	24,000	9,400	0	256,800
606 Salmon Habitat Restoration Program	2,750	0	0	0	0	2,750
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	197,150	29,000	24,000	9,400	0	259,550
Public Access and Recreation-New						
602 Coastal Resources Development Program	1,000	12,000	11,000	1,000	1,000	26,000
Public Access and Recreation-New Total	1,000	12,000	11,000	1,000	1,000	26,000
State Coastal Conservancy Total	198,150	41,000	35,000	10,400	1,000	285,550
<u>3790</u> Dept of Parks and Recreation						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
639 Statewide: Reimbursed Capital Outlay	0	3,000	0	0	0	3,000
640 Statewide: Reimbursed Capital Outlay	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000
641 Statewide: Reimbursed Capital Outlay	0	0	0	3,000	0	3,000
642 Statewide: Reimbursed Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000
682 Angel Island SP: Immigration Station Area Restoration	0	734	605	12,169	0	13,508
696 Big Basin Redwoods SP: Wastewater System Improvements	169	1,530	0	0	0	1,699
701 Cardiff SB: Rebuild South Cardiff Facilities	2,153	0	0	0	0	2,153
709 Folsom Powerhouse SHP: Powerhouse Stabilization	2,420	0	0	0	0	2,420
716 Humboldt Redwoods SP: Replace Five Restrooms Buildings	94	1,473	0	0	0	1,567
718 Jack London SHP: Restore Cottage as House Museum	1,661	0	0	0	0	1,661
719 La Purisima Mission SHP: Restore Historic Adobe Structures	143	1,148	0	0	0	1,291
724 Morro Bay SP: Campground Rehabilitation & Day Use Area	3,206	0	0	0	0	3,206
733 Will Rogers SHP: Restore Historic Ranch House	214	1,846	0	0	0	2,060
745 Statewide: Reimbursed Capital Outlay	3,000	0	0	0	0	3,000
745 Mount Diablo SP: Primary Road System Improvements	613	4,797	0	0	0	5,410
803 Prop 40 Pot for Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	2,000	9,278	6,961	7,833	7,525	33,597
806 Hearst San Simeon SHM: Hearst Road Stabilization	4,337	0	0	0	0	4,337
807 Statewide: Budget Development	500	0	0	0	0	500
808 Sward Minor Capital Outlay - Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies	2,262	0	0	0	0	2,262
814 Statewide: OHV Minor Capital Outlay Program	1,448	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	9,448
815 John Marsh House	6,000	0	0	0	0	6,000
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	30,220	25,806	12,566	25,002	12,525	106,119
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
688 Statewide: Habitat Conservation Program	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
689 Santa Lucia Mountains: Point Lobos Ranch Acquisition	1,500	868	0	0	0	2,368
690 Santa Lucia Mountains: Acquisition	0	632	1,500	1,500	1,500	5,132
801 Prop 40 Pot for Environmental Acquisition and Restoration	12,609	11,240	5,151	0	0	29,000
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	14,109	13,740	7,651	2,500	2,500	40,500

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
Environmental Restoration-Existing						
805 Prop 40 Pot for Environmental Restoration - Existing	0	1,541	99	1,244	660	3,544
811 Stwd Minor Capital Outlay - Environmental Restoration	475	0	0	0	0	475
812 Statewide: OHV Minor Capital Outlay Program	550	0	0	0	0	550
Environmental Restoration-Existing Total	1,025	1,541	99	1,244	660	4,569
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
694 Anza-Borrego SP: Rehabilitate Visitor Center Exhibits	367	1,134	0	0	0	1,501
697 Border Field SP: Develop and Rehabilitate Facilities	150	1,852	0	0	0	2,002
721 Los Encinos SHP: De La Ossa Adobe House Museum	1,091	0	0	0	0	1,091
723 Malibu Creek SP: Restore Sepulveda Adobe	0	96	1,218	0	0	1,314
727 Pfeiffer Big Sur SP: Entrance, Circulation and Day Use	3,358	0	0	0	0	3,358
728 Prairie Creek Redwoods SP: Public Use Improvements	1,969	0	0	0	0	1,969
731 Silverwood Lake SRA: Camp & Day Use Improvements	2,547	0	0	0	0	2,547
732 Wilder Ranch SP: Farmhouse Rehabilitation	2,083	0	0	0	0	2,083
772 Anza-Borrego Desert SP: General Plan	248	0	0	0	0	248
804 Prop 40 Pot for Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	0	718	6,144	2,166	6,325	15,353
809 Stwd Minor Capital Outlay - Facility/Infrastructure Modernization	740	0	0	0	0	740
813 Statewide: OHV Minor Capital Outlay Program	147	0	0	0	0	147
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	12,700	3,800	7,362	2,166	6,325	32,353
Public Access and Recreation-New						
604 Hudner Renz Preliminary Plans	50	1,400	0	0	0	1,450
662 Oceano Dunes SVRA: Pier Ave Lots	50	1,200	0	0	0	1,250
663 Prairie City SVRA -Compatible Land Use	3,805	0	0	0	0	3,805
664 Statewide: OHV Opportunity Purchase/Prebudget	400	0	0	0	0	400
665 Statewide OHV Opportunity Purchase	0	400	400	400	400	1,600
666 Statewide: California Sno-Park-Minor Project	25	0	0	0	0	25
684 Statewide: Federal Trust Fund Program	1,500	0	0	0	0	1,500
685 Statewide: Federal Trust Fund Program	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000
686 Statewide: 2000 Bond Habitat Acquisition Program	1,237	0	0	0	0	1,237
687 Statewide: Habitat Conservation Purchases	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000
698 Border Field SP: Sediment Basins and Road Realignment	6,449	0	0	0	0	6,449
702 Chino Hills SP: Visitor Center	0	265	1,576	0	0	1,841
704 Crystal Cove SP: El Morro Mobilehome Park Conversion	803	10,095	0	0	0	10,898
708 Empire Mine SHP: Empire Mine Underground Tour	97	2,222	0	0	0	2,319
710 Folsom Powerhouse SHP: Construct Visitor Center	0	219	1,668	0	0	1,887
711 Fort Ross SHP: Reconstruct Historic Fur Warehouse	307	1,967	0	0	0	2,274
714 Henry Coe Day Use Development at Dowdy Ranch	2,040	0	0	0	0	2,040
726 New Brighton SB: Rehabilitate Campground and Day Use	2,520	0	0	0	0	2,520
802 Prop 40 Pot for Public Access and Recreation	40,891	28,633	21,226	21,159	1,347	113,256

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
810 Stwd Minor Capital Outlay - Public Access and Recreation	427	0	0	0	0	427
816 Stwd Native American Museum	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000
817 California Heritage Center	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000
Public Access and Recreation-New Total	81,601	47,901	26,370	23,059	3,247	182,178
Dept of Parks and Recreation Total	139,655	92,788	54,048	53,971	25,257	365,719
<u>3810</u> Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 Capital Outlay and Grants- Prop. 12	728	0	0	0	0	728
602 Capital Outlay and Grants	466	0	0	0	0	466
603 Capital Outlay and Grants- Prop 40	12,000	12,000	12,400	0	0	36,400
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	13,194	12,000	12,400	0	0	37,594
Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy Total	13,194	12,000	12,400	0	0	37,594
<u>3825</u> San Gabriel/Los Angeles River and Mountains Conservancy						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 Prop 40 Bond Projects	18,000	6,200	6,100	6,100	0	36,400
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	18,000	6,200	6,100	6,100	0	36,400
San Gabriel/Los Angeles River and Mountains Conservancy Total	18,000	6,200	6,100	6,100	0	36,400
<u>3830</u> San Joaquin River Conservancy						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
603 Prop 40 Bond Projects	2,500	8,500	11,000	750	0	22,750
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	2,500	8,500	11,000	750	0	22,750
San Joaquin River Conservancy Total	2,500	8,500	11,000	750	0	22,750
<u>3835</u> Baldwin Hills Conservancy						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
601 Prop 40 Bond Projects	15,000	7,200	7,100	7,100	0	36,400
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	15,000	7,200	7,100	7,100	0	36,400
Baldwin Hills Conservancy Total	15,000	7,200	7,100	7,100	0	36,400
<u>3850</u> Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy						
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New						
603 Prop 40 Bond Projects	8,000	8,000	2,200	0	0	18,200
Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration-New Total	8,000	8,000	2,200	0	0	18,200
Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy Total	8,000	8,000	2,200	0	0	18,200
<u>3860</u> Department of Water Resources						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 West Stanislaus County	0	0	1,358	11,323	28,219	40,900
602 Sutter County Flood Control Project	0	0	1,124	11,192	7,266	19,582
603 Merced County Streams Group, Bear Creek Unit	0	0	9,825	0	29,175	39,000
604 Lower Cache Creek, Yolo County, Woodland Area Project	0	0	1,506	11,254	5,780	18,540

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
605 Hamilton City Project	0	0	2,300	0	0	2,300
606 Comprehensive Study - Follow On Projects	0	0	2,500	5,000	12,000	19,500
607 Cherokee Canal Restoration Project	0	0	0	1,763	0	1,763
608 American River Long-Term Flood Protection Study	0	0	350	350	350	1,050
609 American River Flood Control Project - Phase I: Common Features	5,376	5,376	5,376	0	0	16,128
611 Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins - Early Implementation Projects	0	0	2,345	1,675	1,325	5,345
612 Frazier Creek/Strathmore Creek Feasibility Study	0	0	566	525	525	1,616
614 Middle Creek Project	0	0	11,969	0	0	11,969
615 Rock Creek / Keefer Slough Feasibility Study	0	0	17,038	0	0	17,038
616 Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins Comprehensive Study	1,450	0	0	0	0	1,450
617 Sacramento River Bank Protection Project	0	0	1,187	1,100	1,600	3,887
618 South Sacramento County Streams	624	3,451	3,667	2,407	0	10,149
620 Tule River Basin, Success Reservoir Enlargement Project	2,203	2,346	2,059	0	0	6,608
621 White River/Deer Creek Feasibility Study	0	0	566	525	525	1,616
622 Yuba River Basin Project	0	0	3,400	0	0	3,400
623 Lower San Joaquin Floodway Improvements	0	950	0	0	0	950
624 Tracy Fish Test Facility	4,400	0	0	0	0	4,400
626 South Delta Improvements Program	0	151	110,244	132,961	46,136	289,492
628 Delta Cross Channel Re-operation and Through-Delta Facility Evaluation	9,797	2,582	850	850	850	14,929
629 North Delta Flood Control Improvements	0	4,300	15,000	26,375	0	45,675
Program Delivery Changes-Existing	23,850	19,156	193,230	207,300	133,751	577,287
625 In-Delta Storage Program	0	4,780	0	0	0	4,780
626 In-Delta Storage Program	0	248,114	164,466	191,876	109,644	714,100
627 Los Vaqueros Reservoir Enlargement	0	0	90,000	227,000	227,000	544,000
630 North of the Delta Offstream Storage	0	0	50,000	100,000	290,000	440,000
631 Shasta Lake Enlargement	0	0	55,000	50,000	50,000	155,000
Program Delivery Changes-Existing Total	0	252,894	359,466	568,876	676,644	1,857,880
Department of Water Resources Total	23,850	272,050	552,696	776,176	810,395	2,435,167
Resources Total	573,407	671,996	824,490	966,158	954,327	3,990,378
Environmental Protection						
3960 Toxic Substances Control						
Environmental Restoration-Existing						
601 Stringfellow Pretreatment Plant Site Procurement	0	2,630	1,380	13,176	0	17,186
Environmental Restoration-Existing Total	0	2,630	1,380	13,176	0	17,186
Toxic Substances Control Total	0	2,630	1,380	13,176	0	17,186

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
Health and Human Services						
<u>4260</u> Department of Health Services						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
604 Southern CA Laboratory Needs Study	150	0	0	0	0	150
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	150	0	0	0	0	150
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
601 Richmond Laboratory Campus, Phase III Office Building	47,527	0	0	0	0	47,527
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	47,527	0	0	0	0	47,527
Department of Health Services Total	47,677	0	0	0	0	47,677
<u>4300</u> Department of Developmental Services						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
603 Lanterman Security Improvements	3,780	0	0	0	0	3,780
605 Various Fire and Life Safety Improvements	0	5,329	7,305	126,596	101,896	241,126
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	3,780	5,329	7,305	126,596	101,896	244,906
Department of Developmental Services Total	3,780	5,329	7,305	126,596	101,896	244,906
<u>4440</u> Department of Mental Health						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Construct School Building	7,105	0	0	0	0	7,105
603 Remodel Building 194, S Units	0	0	1,102	1,760	28,204	31,066
604 Install Personal Duress Alarm System - G/T/O/P Bldgs. - Patton SH	603	0	0	0	0	603
605 Renovate Admissions Suite- EB Building	0	1,058	0	0	0	1,058
606 Upgrade Electrical Generator Plant	133	3,556	0	0	0	3,689
609 Construct New Kitchen and Remodel Satellite Serving Kitchens & Dining Rm	0	0	615	959	16,148	17,722
610 Upgrade Air Conditioning Systems	0	0	75	2,118	0	2,193
611 Construct New Kitchen and Remodel Satellite Serving Kitchens & Dining Rm	0	0	745	1,267	23,074	25,086
612 Construct New Kitchen and Remodel Dining Rooms	0	0	536	930	16,469	17,935
614 Construct New Kitchen and Remodel Satellite Serving Kitchens & Dining Rm	0	0	557	955	16,898	18,410
615 Demolish Buildings 303, 304, 306, & Switchgear Bldgs.	0	0	0	166	62	228
616 Provide New Maintenance Complex	0	0	0	200	4,763	4,963
617 Provide Aquatic Recreation Building	0	0	0	35	841	876
618 Minor Projects	0	0	871	0	0	871
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	7,841	4,614	4,501	8,390	106,459	131,805
Enrollment/CaseLoad/Population-New						
601 Construct Multi-Purpose Building - Atascadero State Hospital	13,703	0	0	0	0	13,703
608 Construct 258 Bed Addition	0	0	0	2,000	40,000	42,000

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total	13,703	0	0	2,000	40,000	55,703
Department of Mental Health Total	21,544	4,614	4,501	10,390	146,459	187,508
Health and Human Services Total	73,001	9,943	11,806	136,986	248,355	480,091
Youth and Adult Correctional						
5240 Dept of Corrections						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
605 CA Correctional Institution, Replacement of Unit I Security Fence	0	1,003	0	0	0	1,003
607 CMC-Fire Alarm System Upgrade	0	0	250	4,550	0	4,800
608 CVSP, Modified Hydronic Temperature Control System	1,080	1,234	21,841	0	0	24,155
609 CRC-Potable Water System Improvements	1,845	0	0	0	0	1,845
610 Deuel Vocational Institution, Tracy, Renovate Y and Z Dorms	194	3,028	0	0	0	3,222
611 CMF-Vacaville, Unit V-Modular Housing Replacement	5,824	0	0	0	0	5,824
612 CRC-Replace Men's Dorms (W/D's III, CII)	0	10,505	10,945	15,275	17,866	54,591
613 CRC-Patton State Hospital Double Perimeter Security Fence	567	11,786	0	0	0	12,353
618 CIM Cell Security Lighting, Reception Center, Central Facility	130	2,526	0	0	0	2,656
625 HDSP, Upgrade Emergency Circuit Transformer and Transfer Switch	0	0	41	753	0	794
628 CCC, Replace Antelope Camp Dorms	2,170	0	0	0	0	2,170
631 CMC-Potable Water Treatment Facility Upgrade	0	250	4,750	0	0	5,000
632 Richard J. Donovan, Substance Abuse Program Modular Replacement	290	2,074	0	0	0	2,364
650 Correctional Training Center Remodel F Dorm	0	0	0	9	191	200
655 Statewide Modular Replacement - OSAP	0	0	1,001	7,535	4,957	13,493
656 Statewide Budget Packages and Advanced Planning	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
657 Statewide Minor Projects	3,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	23,000
662 Salinas Valley State Prison, Installation of New Well	1,835	0	0	0	0	1,835
673 California State Prison, San Quentin, Condemned Inmate Housing	0	200,000	0	0	0	200,000
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing Total	17,435	237,906	44,828	34,122	29,014	363,305
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing						
603 California State Prison Sacramento, Psychiatric Services Unit/EOP, Ph II	925	13,947	0	0	0	14,872
627 Avenal State Prison: Receiving and Release Expansion	0	637	0	0	0	637
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing Total	925	14,584	0	0	0	15,509
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New						
672 Statewide Evaluation of Mental Health Facilities	0	0	350,000	0	0	350,000
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total	0	0	350,000	0	0	350,000
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
620 Deuel Vocational Institution, Infirmary Heating/Ventilation/Air-Conditioning	90	1,060	0	0	0	1,150

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
622 PVSP, Bar Screen, Pre-Lift Station	663	0	0	0	0	663
623 Wasco State Prison, Prescreening Facility at Wastewater Treatment Plant	0	1,048	0	0	0	1,048
634 California Men's Colony-East Facility, San Luis Obispo, Electrified Fence	0	0	3,752	0	0	3,752
636 CIM-E Statewide Electrified Fence	0	0	433	5,295	0	5,728
637 CTF - Statewide Electrified Fence	0	0	364	6,865	0	7,229
638 Folsom State Prison, Renovate Gas, Storm, Sewer	0	0	386	9,772	0	10,158
641 California State Prison, Solano: Wastewater Treatment Plant	0	0	429	10,858	0	11,287
644 Deuel Vocational Institution Electrified Fence	0	0	240	3,932	0	4,172
649 Correctional Training Center Cadet Dorm HVAC	0	0	0	44	956	1,000
652 Statewide Computer Equipment Power and HVAC	0	0	500	490	9,900	10,890
653 Statewide Group IV Electrified Fence	0	0	1,500	3,000	45,000	49,500
661 SCC E-Fence	0	0	3,117	0	0	3,117
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	753	2,108	10,721	40,256	55,856	109,694
Program Delivery Changes-New						
642 CRC, Substance Abuse Office and Program Space	0	404	299	7,434	3,874	12,011
Program Delivery Changes-New Total	0	404	299	7,434	3,874	12,011
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
602 CMC- D-Quad Mental Health Services Building	2,493	0	0	0	0	2,493
624 California Medical Facility: Ambulatory Care Clinic	2,298	0	0	0	0	2,298
659 CSP San Quentin, Correctional Treatment Center, Phase II	0	18,391	0	0	0	18,391
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	4,791	18,391	0	0	0	23,182
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
674 Delano II	42,000	0	0	0	0	42,000
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	42,000	0	0	0	0	42,000
Dept of Corrections Total	65,904	273,393	405,848	81,812	88,744	915,701
Dept of the Youth Authority						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
610 DWNVCF-YCC Station Remodel	0	68	654	0	0	722
611 KHYCDATF-YCC Station Remodel	0	68	654	0	0	722
612 OHCYCF-YCC-Station Remodel	0	68	654	0	0	722
613 PYCF- Construct YCC Security Stations	0	68	654	0	0	722
639 DWNVCF-Administration Building Modifications	0	0	52	498	0	550
640 KHYCDATF-Extend Visiting Hall	0	0	91	869	0	960
641 OHCYCF-Remodel Visiting Hall	0	0	169	1,606	0	1,775
664 NYCRCC-Replace Modulars at ITP Compound with Permanent Structures	0	216	2,034	0	0	2,250
672 HGSYCF- Upgrade All H.V.A.C. in Education Building	0	0	128	204	3,118	3,450
673 PYCF-Academic School Air Conditioning	0	0	60	96	1,464	1,620

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
683 Pre-schematic/Master Planning	250	250	250	250	250	1,250
684 Minor Capital Outlay Projects	2,039	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	24,839
688 Fred C. Nelles YCF - Construct New Kitchen	8,457	0	0	0	0	8,457
691 PYCF- New Kitchen	0	765	7,490	0	0	8,255
695 VYCF-Living Unit Glass Upgrade	0	0	505	4,745	0	5,250
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	10,746	7,203	19,095	13,968	10,532	61,544
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
694 SYCRCC - 50 Specialized Counseling Program Beds	3,238	0	0	0	0	3,238
Program Delivery Changes-Existing Total	3,238	0	0	0	0	3,238
Program Delivery Changes-New						
689 NCYCC - Correctional Treatment Center	3,933	0	0	0	0	3,933
700 VYCF-Special Education Assessment Center	1,031	0	0	0	0	1,031
Program Delivery Changes-New Total	4,964	0	0	0	0	4,964
Dept of the Youth Authority Total	18,948	7,203	19,095	13,968	10,532	69,746
Youth and Adult Correctional Total	84,852	280,596	424,943	95,780	99,276	985,447
K-12 Education						
<u>6110 Dept of Education--Headquarters</u>						
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
606 Vocational High School	0	0	0	1,414	10,859	12,273
608 Air-condition Dorms	0	114	826	0	0	940
609 Preschool / Kindergarten Support Core	0	0	0	329	2,545	2,874
612 Physical Campus / Dining Hall	0	128	944	0	0	1,072
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	0	242	1,770	1,743	13,404	17,159
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
601 Pupil Personnel Services (PPS)	81	0	0	0	0	81
603 Vocational / Technical Training Center	0	0	0	206	865	1,071
Program Delivery Changes-Existing Total	81	0	0	206	865	1,152
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Multipurpose / Activity Center	0	0	455	3,313	60	3,828
611 Elementary School / Support Core	0	0	0	0	543	543
614 Addition for Adaptive Physical Education	0	0	54	439	0	493
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	0	509	3,752	603	4,864
Dept of Education--Headquarters Total	81	242	2,279	5,701	14,872	23,175
<u>6350 School Facilities Aid Program</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 K-12 Facility Needs from Proposed New Bonds	4,917,000	2,496,000	2,496,000	2,496,000	2,495,000	14,900,000
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	4,917,000	2,496,000	2,496,000	2,496,000	2,495,000	14,900,000

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
School Facilities Aid Program Total	4,917,000	2,496,000	2,496,000	2,496,000	2,495,000	14,900,000
K-12 Education Total	4,917,081	2,496,242	2,498,279	2,501,701	2,509,872	14,923,175
Higher Education						
<u>6440 University of California</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Berkeley-Stanley Hall Seismic Mitigation	16,737	0	0	0	0	16,737
602 Berkeley-Hertz Hall Seismic Mitigation	5,680	0	0	0	0	5,680
604 Davis - Thurman Laboratory Seismic	356	0	0	0	0	356
610 Los Angeles - Engineering 1 Seismic Correction	26,278	0	0	0	0	26,278
618 Santa Barbara - Snidecor Hall Office Wing Seismic Replacement	1,178	10,566	0	536	0	12,280
621 Santa Cruz - Emergency Response Center	517	6,592	0	0	0	7,109
625 San Diego - Campus Emergency Services Facility	443	3,987	0	0	0	4,430
628 San Francisco-Health Sciences West Improvements, Phase	618	12,934	0	0	0	13,552
632 Concept Paper: Critical Infrastructure	0	15,871	25,659	37,429	45,500	124,459
637 Hospital Seismic Program	408,000	0	0	0	0	408,000
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	459,807	49,950	25,659	37,965	45,500	618,881
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing						
616 Santa Barbara - Psychology Building Addition and Renewal	476	6,447	3,780	0	0	10,703
623 San Diego - Biomedical Library Renovations and Addition	1,800	14,503	0	700	0	17,003
624 San Diego - West Campus Utilities Improvements	360	3,940	0	0	0	4,300
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing Total	2,636	24,890	3,780	700	0	32,006
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New						
608 Irvine - Computer Science Unit 3	2,733	29,089	0	3,000	0	34,822
613 Merced-Site and Infrastructure Development, Phase 3	566	12,799	0	0	0	13,365
615 Riverside - Biological Sciences Building	18,707	0	0	0	0	18,707
620 Santa Cruz - Humanities and Social Sciences Facility	1,479	25,826	2,000	0	0	29,305
626 San Diego - Student Academic Services Building	959	1,172	19,077	500	0	21,708
634 Concept Paper: Enrollment Growth	0	103,063	168,472	197,353	191,750	660,638
635 Santa Barbara - Engineering-Science Building	1,454	0	0	0	0	1,454
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total	25,898	171,949	189,549	200,853	191,750	779,999
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
631 Concept Paper: Modernization	0	41,830	92,463	105,482	87,750	327,525
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	0	41,830	92,463	105,482	87,750	327,525
Program Delivery Changes-New						
605 Davis - Watershed Science Research Center	3,000	0	0	0	0	3,000
627 San Diego - Pharmaceutical Sciences Building	1,658	24,714	2,049	0	0	28,421
636 Davis - UC Davis Robert Mondavi Institute for Wine and Food Science	900	600	31,500	0	0	33,000

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
6600 Hastings College of Law						
Program Delivery Changes-New Total	5,558	25,314	33,549	0	0	64,421
University of California Total	493,899	313,933	345,000	345,000	325,000	1,822,832
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 200 McAllister Street - Code Compliance Upgrade	831	1,044	0	18,416	0	20,291
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	831	1,044	0	18,416	0	20,291
Hastings College of Law Total	831	1,044	0	18,416	0	20,291
6610 California State University						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Bakersfield: Telecommunications Infrastructure	5,336	0	0	0	0	5,336
607 Dominguez Hills: Renovate and Upgrade Electrical Infrastructure	2,855	0	0	0	0	2,855
610 Fresno: Telecommunications Infrastructure	18,149	0	0	0	0	18,149
612 Fullerton: Telecommunications Infrastructure	6,724	0	0	0	0	6,724
613 Fullerton: Life Safety Modifications	9,649	0	0	0	0	9,649
625 Monterey Bay: Telecommunications Infrastructure	10,988	0	0	0	0	10,988
635 San Diego: Telecommunications Infrastructure	11,248	0	0	0	0	11,248
636 San Francisco: Renovate Hensill Hall (Seismic)	225	0	0	0	0	225
638 San Francisco - Telecommunications Infrastructure	14,593	0	0	0	0	14,593
639 San Jose: Telecommunications Infrastructure	7,008	0	0	0	0	7,008
648 San Marcos - Telecommunications Infrastructure	1,986	0	0	0	0	1,986
650 Stanislaus: Seismic Stabilization, Drama Ceiling	675	0	0	0	0	675
652 Minor Capital Outlay	20,000	0	0	0	0	20,000
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	109,436	0	0	0	0	109,436
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing						
617 Long Beach: Peterson Hall Addition (New Science Building)	3,780	0	0	0	0	3,780
618 Long Beach: Library Addition and Renovation	19,083	0	449	0	0	19,532
627 Pomona: Library Addition and Renovation Phase I	33,209	0	22,621	2,388	0	58,218
637 San Francisco: Renovate/Expand J. Paul Leonard Library, Ph I & II (Seismic)	0	0	0	3,975	0	3,975
642 San Luis Obispo: Arch/Engineering Renovation & Replacement II Ph. 1	2,430	0	0	0	0	2,430
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing Total	58,502	0	23,070	6,363	0	87,935
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New						
603 Channel Islands: Science Lab Building	1,262	0	0	0	0	1,262
604 Chico: Education Classroom Faculty Office Addition	678	0	0	0	0	678
605 Chico: Student Services Center	811	32,840	0	2,080	0	35,731
608 Dominguez Hills: Technology Center, Health and Administrative Services Building	3,802	0	0	0	0	3,802
611 Fullerton: Physical Education Addition/Renovation	987	0	0	0	0	987

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
641 San Jose: Joint Library	8,095	0	0	0	0	8,095
643 San Luis Obispo: Engineering/Architecture Renovation & Replacement Ph. 2	34,948	14,834	20,047	1,637	2,500	73,966
645 San Marcos: Academic Hall II, Building 13	0	0	2,311	0	0	2,311
647 San Marcos: Library Information Center	7,431	0	0	0	0	7,431
651 Stanislaus: Science II (Seismic)	922	45,696	0	7,585	0	54,203
658 Concept Paper: New Facilities for Growth	0	24,535	106,034	128,929	63,783	323,281
659 Monterey Bay: Library	4,311	0	0	3,908	0	8,219
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total	63,247	117,905	128,392	144,139	66,283	519,966
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
620 Los Angeles: Remodel Music Building	795	0	0	0	0	795
622 Maritime Academy: Engineering Building Renovation/Addition	1,037	0	0	0	0	1,037
626 Northridge: Engineering Renovation, Phase II	14,739	0	3,347	0	0	18,086
632 San Diego: Chemistry/Geology/BAM	3,805	0	0	0	0	3,805
653 Humboldt: Behavior and Social Sciences Building	26,800	0	2,166	0	0	28,966
657 Concept Paper: Existing Infrastructure Upgrade	0	88,166	154,031	192,998	255,046	690,241
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	47,176	88,166	159,544	192,998	255,046	742,930
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
614 Hayward: Business and Technology Building	11,500	0	0	1,500	0	13,000
621 Los Angeles: Science Replacement Building	0	0	33,994	0	3,671	37,665
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	11,500	0	33,994	1,500	3,671	50,665
California State University Total	289,861	206,071	345,000	345,000	325,000	1,510,932
<u>6870 Bd of Governors of Calif Comm Colleges</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
604 Cerritos CCD, Cerritos College, Seismic Retrofit, Metal	1,148	0	0	0	0	1,148
605 Cerritos CCD, Cerritos College, Seismic Retrofit, Electronics	750	0	0	0	0	750
606 Cerritos CCD, Cerritos College, Science & Math Complex	14,646	432	0	0	0	15,078
607 Chaffey CCD, Chaffey College, Science Building	9,489	64	0	0	0	9,553
609 Desert CCD, College of the Desert, Seismic Retrofit - Dining Hall	989	0	0	0	0	989
611 Contra Costa CCD, Diablo Valley College, Seismic Retrofit - Technical Education Building	1,153	0	0	0	0	1,153
612 Long Beach CCD, Long Beach City College, Replacement of Technology Buildings (H&S)	8,146	0	0	0	0	8,146
614 Los Angeles CCD, East Los Angeles College, Technology Building	1,945	0	0	0	0	1,945
621 Mt. San Antonio CCD, Mt. San Antonio College, Seismic Retrofit - Four Buildings	1,880	0	0	0	0	1,880
622 Mt. San Antonio CCD, Mt. San Antonio College, Science Building	18,879	0	0	0	0	18,879
630 San Bernardino CCD, San Bernardino Valley College --Seismic Replacement - Campus Center - Seismic/FEIMA	1,653	0	0	0	0	1,653

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
631 San Bernardino CCD, San Bernardino Valley College --Seismic Replacement - Administration Building Seismic/FEMA	2,450	0	0	0	0	2,450
633 San Joaquin Delta CCD, San Joaquin Delta College, Electrical System	2,766	0	0	0	0	2,766
635 San Jose Evergreen CCD, San Jose City College, Science Complex (H&S)	844	12,172	363	0	0	13,379
637 San Mateo County CCD, College of San Mateo, Seismic Retrofit Building 6 - Student Services	3,745	0	0	0	0	3,745
638 San Mateo County CCD, Skyline College, Seismic Retrofit Bldg 3 - Gym	1,431	0	0	0	0	1,431
639 San Mateo County CCD, Skyline College, Seismic Retrofit Buildings 7 & 8 - Science & Academic	3,923	0	0	0	0	3,923
646 San Mateo County CCD, Distirctwide, Fire Alarm Renovation, Phase II	1,998	0	0	0	0	1,998
649 Victor Valley CCD, Victor Valley College, Seismic Retrofit - Auxiliary Gym	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000
653 Systemwide Projects	0	20,906	80,044	69,982	65,189	236,121
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing	78,835	33,574	80,407	69,982	65,189	327,987
610 Contra Costa CCD, Diablo Valley College, Life Sciences Renovation	713	0	0	0	0	713
620 Monterey Peninsula CCD, Monterey Peninsula College, Plant Services Facility	70	0	0	0	0	70
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing Total	783	0	0	0	0	783
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New	197	0	0	0	0	197
613 Long Beach CCD, Long Beach City College, Child Development Center	197	0	0	0	0	197
615 Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles City College, Child Development Center	4,580	183	0	0	0	4,763
624 North Orange Co CCD, Fullerton College, Library/Learning Resource Center	15,926	392	0	0	0	16,318
627 Riverside CCD, Riverside College, Learning Resource Center	2,534	0	0	0	0	2,534
628 San Bernardino CCD, San Bernardino Valley College --Child Development Center	125	0	0	0	0	125
629 San Bernardino CCD, San Bernardino Valley College --Art/Art Gallery--Seismic Replacement - FEMA	1,457	0	0	0	0	1,457
632 San Francisco CCD, Mission Center, Mission Campus	26,429	3,156	0	0	0	29,585
636 San Luis Obispo County CCD, North County Center, Initial Buildings - Science Cluster	8,107	1,650	0	0	0	9,757
643 Yuba CCD, Yuba College, Adaptive Physical Therapy	1,218	44	0	0	0	1,262
644 Yuba CCD, Woodland Center, Science Building	5,844	714	0	0	0	6,558
645 Fremont-Newark CCD, Ohlone College, Child Development Center	4,635	0	0	0	0	4,635
647 Ventura County CCD, Moorpark College, Learning Resource and Telecommunications Center	2,708	0	0	0	0	2,708

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
648 Ventura County CCD, Ventura College, Learning Resource Center	2,848	0	0	0	0	2,848
655 Systemwide Projects	0	53,050	117,510	164,798	114,781	450,139
688 Allan Hancock CCD, Allan Hancock College, Library/Media Technology Center	315	7,822	1,257	0	0	9,394
689 Butte-Glenn CCD, Butte College, Learning Resource Center	608	15,683	1,597	0	0	17,888
690 Cabrillo CCD, Watsonville Center, Watsonville Center, Phase II	1,005	0	0	0	0	1,005
691 Contra Costa CCD, Diablo Valley College, Life Science Remodel for Labs	141	3,657	1,384	0	0	5,182
692 Contra Costa CCD, Los Medanos College, Learning Resource Center	284	7,338	838	0	0	8,460
693 Contra Costa CCD, San Ramon Valley Center, Site Development and Phase 1 Buildings	1,085	22,223	2,401	0	0	25,709
694 Glendale CCD, Glendale College, Allied Health/Aviation Lab	332	8,621	575	0	0	9,528
695 Grossmont-Cuyamaca CCD, Cuyamaca College, Science & Technology Mall	562	14,499	3,850	0	0	18,911
696 Grossmont-Cuyamaca CCD, Grossmont College, Science Building	439	11,325	816	0	0	12,580
697 Hartnell CCD, Hartnell College, Library/LRC Complex	690	17,778	2,420	0	0	20,888
698 Lake Tahoe CCD, Lake Tahoe College, Learning Resource Center	214	5,497	779	0	0	6,490
699 Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles Mission College, Child Development Center	470	10,140	724	0	0	11,334
700 Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles Southwest College, Child Development Center	162	4,482	0	0	0	4,644
701 Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles Trade Tech College, Child Development Center	117	7,492	210	0	0	7,819
702 Los Angeles CCD, Los Angeles Valley College, Health Sciences Building	435	11,206	3,008	0	0	14,649
703 Los Rios CCD, American River College, LRC Expansion	310	7,971	1,094	0	0	9,375
704 North Orange Co CCD, Cypress College, Library/Learning Resource Center	499	12,885	511	0	0	13,895
705 Palo Verde CCD, Palo Verde College, Technology Building, Phase	246	6,329	1,061	0	0	7,636
706 Rancho Santiago CCD, Santa Ana College, Seismic Replacement/Expansion - Physical Education	223	5,459	65	0	0	5,747
707 Riverside CCD, Moreno Valley Center, Child Development Center	65	1,932	158	0	0	2,155
708 Riverside CCD, Norco Valley Center, Child Development Center	70	2,075	158	0	0	2,303
709 San Francisco CCD, City College of San Francisco, Chinatown North Beach Campus Building	1,185	46,799	0	3,133	0	51,117
710 San Luis Obispo County CCD, Cuesta College, Theater Arts Building	397	10,215	1,450	0	0	12,062
711 Santa Barbara CCD, Santa Barbara City College, Gymnasium Reconstruction	164	3,555	56	0	0	3,775
712 Sequoias CCD, College of the Sequoias, Science Center	390	10,057	529	0	0	10,976

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
713 Shasta-Tehama-Trinity CCD, Shasta College, Library	243	6,171	748	0	0	7,162
714 Sonoma County CCD, Santa Rosa Junior College, Learning Resource Center	1,028	29,505	4,137	0	0	34,670
715 Chabot-Las Positas CCD, Las Positas College, Physical Education - Phase 1(Gym)	466	12,015	481	0	0	12,962
716 Southwestern CCD, Southwestern College, Child Development Center	193	4,922	400	0	0	5,515
717 State Center CCD, Reedley College, LRC Reconstruction and Addition	195	4,769	729	0	0	5,693
718 Ventura County CCD, Moorpark College, Child Development Center	103	2,651	210	0	0	2,964
719 West Hills CCD, Kings County Center, Phase 2B Classrooms/Laboratories	372	8,201	1,529	0	0	10,102
720 West Valley-Mission CCD, Mission College, Main Building 3rd Floor Reconstruction	167	3,523	800	0	0	4,490
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total	89,783	385,986	151,485	167,931	114,781	909,966
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing						
654 Systemwide Projects	0	156,892	228,108	225,220	170,030	780,250
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	0	156,892	228,108	225,220	170,030	780,250
Bd of Governors of Calif Comm Colleges Total	169,401	576,452	460,000	463,133	350,000	2,018,986
Higher Education Total	953,992	1,097,500	1,150,000	1,171,549	1,000,000	5,373,041
General Government						
8570 Department of Food and Agriculture						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
611 Sacramento Headquarters Annex Renovation	0	22,889	0	0	0	22,889
612 Yermo Agriculture Inspection Relocation	14,802	0	0	0	0	14,802
618 Meadowview Greenhouse	0	0	705	728	10,743	12,176
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	14,802	22,889	705	728	10,743	49,867
Program Delivery Changes-Existing						
601 Dorris Agriculture Inspection Station - Relocation	6,435	0	0	0	0	6,435
602 Hawaii Medfly Rearing Facility	0	0	583	10,544	0	11,127
Program Delivery Changes-Existing Total	6,435	0	583	10,544	0	17,562
Department of Food and Agriculture Total	21,237	22,889	1,288	11,272	10,743	67,429
8940 Military Department						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
641 Camp San Luis Obispo Consolidated Dining Hall	0	348	0	0	0	348
651 Camp San Luis Obispo Facilities Demolition	0	150	4,165	0	0	4,315
657 Camp San Luis Obispo Modified Fire Range	0	118	162	0	0	280
658 Camp San Luis Obispo Combat Pistol Qualification Course	0	98	150	0	0	248
676 CSLO Facilities Demolition (Miscellaneous Buildings)	0	0	3,450	0	0	3,450
679 Ontario Organizational Maintenance Shop	0	213	0	0	0	213

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
684 Statewide Security Alarms	0	2,514	0	0	0	2,514
685 Statewide Security Fencing	0	1,129	0	0	0	1,129
686 Statewide Security Lighting	855	1,132	0	0	0	1,987
687 Los Alamitos Airfield Electrical Distribution System	225	7,945	0	0	0	8,170
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New	1,080	13,647	7,927	0	0	22,654
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	944	5,821	0	0	6,765
659 Camp San Luis Obispo Youth Program Barracks	0	944	5,821	0	0	6,765
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total	0	944	5,821	0	0	6,765
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing	0	1,350	6,615	0	0	7,965
652 Camp San Luis Obispo Domestic Water Distribution System	0	0	575	0	0	575
653 Camp San Luis Obispo Bridge 102 Replacement	0	0	575	0	0	575
654 Camp San Luis Obispo Bridge 104 Replacement	0	169	0	0	0	169
680 Inglewood Organizational Maintenance Shop	0	475	0	0	0	475
682 San Diego Organizational Maintenance Shop	0	1,488	673	887	693	3,741
683 Kitchen and Latrine Projects (Statewide)	0	3,482	8,438	887	693	13,500
Facility/Infrastructure Modernization-Existing Total	0	1,375	925	0	0	1,375
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing	0	0	300	1,057	9,052	11,034
646 Bakersfield (Union Avenue) Armory	0	0	300	293	267	860
649 Bakersfield Armory Replacement (Fairgrounds)	0	235	245	0	0	480
650 Bakersfield OMS Replacement (Fairgrounds)	0	282	279	0	0	561
655 San Francisco Organizational Maintenance Shop	0	161	0	0	0	161
656 Riverside Organizational Maintenance Shop	0	527	571	2,463	0	3,561
661 Advance Plans and Studies	0	337	338	313	0	988
662 Escondido Army Site Upgrade	0	337	338	313	0	988
664 Santa Rosa OMS	0	0	454	408	2,711	3,573
665 Ventura OMS	0	0	0	161	0	161
668 Long Beach OMS	0	0	0	6,561	14,287	20,848
669 Brawley Armory	0	0	0	1,039	2,179	3,218
671 Advance Plans and Studies	0	0	0	0	161	161
672 Camp San Luis Obispo Urban Training Center	0	224	0	0	0	224
673 Camp San Luis Obispo Classroom Facilities	0	0	0	460	2,461	2,921
677 Advance Plans and Studies	0	192	154	2,724	0	3,070
678 Camp San Luis Obispo Organizational Maintenance Shop	0	0	120	477	470	1,067
681 Sacramento Depot Development (Logistics, Admin & Classroom Facilities)	0	0	4,061	16,607	31,901	56,239
690 Roseville Armory (Add / Alt)	0	0	0	0	0	0
691 Chino Armory	0	0	0	0	0	0
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	3,670	4,061	16,607	31,901	56,239

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
601 Lancaster Armory	2,328	5,336	0	0	0	7,664
602 Azusa Armory	6,077	0	0	0	0	6,077
639 Fresno AVCRAD Modification	0	2,997	0	0	0	2,997
645 Advance Plans and Studies	0	0	161	0	0	161
647 Woodland Armory	0	5,000	1,724	4,342	0	11,066
648 Ridgecrest Armory	0	5,000	1,199	3,584	0	9,783
663 CSLO Senior Enlisted / Officers Quarters	0	0	0	1,901	622	2,523
674 San Lorenzo Armory Replacement	0	0	0	15,060	624	15,684
675 San Lorenzo Organizational Maintenance Shop Replacement	0	0	0	10,060	277	10,337
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	8,405	18,333	3,084	34,947	1,523	66,292
Military Department Total	9,485	40,076	29,331	52,441	34,117	165,450
8955 Department of Veterans Affairs						
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New						
601 Northern California Veterans Cemetery	253	5,283	0	0	0	5,536
602 Veterans Home of California, Greater Los Angeles County	85,836	0	0	0	0	85,836
603 Veterans Home of California, Fresno	0	30,000	0	0	0	30,000
604 Veterans Home of California, Redding	0	24,000	0	0	0	24,000
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-New Total	86,089	59,283	0	0	0	145,372
Department of Veterans Affairs Total	86,089	59,283	0	0	0	145,372
8960 Veteran's Home of California-Yountville						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
604 Improvements to Central Power Plant	0	0	150	600	0	750
605 Steam Line Replacements	0	75	320	480	4,800	5,675
609 Remodel Recreation Center	0	0	211	3,807	0	4,018
610 Remodel Administration Building	0	0	269	2,900	0	3,169
611 Vehicle and Equipment Storage Replacement	0	0	0	495	1,981	2,476
612 Minor Projects	273	0	546	0	0	819
613 Remodel Laundry Building with Partial Conversion to Warehouse Space	1,762	0	0	0	0	1,762
614 Veterans Home Cemetery Restoration	0	0	2,235	0	0	2,235
615 Renovate 1.25 Million Gallon Storage Tank	198	1,298	0	0	0	1,496
616 Correct Code Deficiencies in Memorial Chapel	161	1,760	0	0	0	1,921
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	2,394	3,133	3,731	8,282	6,781	24,321
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing						
618 Remodel Annex I for Dementia/Alzheimer's Unit	12,430	0	0	0	0	12,430
Enrollment/Caseload/Population-Existing Total	12,430	0	0	0	0	12,430
Veteran's Home of California-Yountville Total	14,824	3,133	3,731	8,282	6,781	36,751

Proposed Five-Year Plan for Infrastructure

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	5-Year Total
8965 <u>Veteran's Home of Calif -- Barstow</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Minor Projects	0	0	341	0	0	341
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
601 Member Storage and Warehouse	0	0	341	0	0	341
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
603 Minor Projects	0	0	132	528	0	660
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	0	0	132	528	0	660
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	0	473	528	0	1,001
8966 <u>Veterans' Home of Calif--Chula Vista</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
603 Minor Projects	0	0	225	0	0	225
Workload Space Deficiencies-New						
601 Member Storage and Warehouse	0	0	225	0	0	225
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing						
602 Minor Projects	0	0	132	528	0	660
Workload Space Deficiencies-New Total	0	0	132	528	0	660
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	0	0	357	528	0	885
Workload Space Deficiencies-Existing Total	131,635	129,917	35,180	73,051	51,641	421,424
Unallocated						
9860 <u>Unallocated Capital Outlay</u>						
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing						
601 Infrastructure Planning	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	7,500
Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies-Existing Total	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	7,500
Unallocated Capital Outlay Total	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	7,500
Unallocated Total	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	7,500
Grand Total	11,669,721	10,995,108	10,967,079	10,959,696	11,442,409	56,034,013

Proposed Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

Re-establishing the Funding Priority for Infrastructure

Until the current Administration, the State had invested too little in its infrastructure future. Despite finding that infrastructure funding had attained greater significance in the last three years than it had in the preceding decade, the Commission on Building for the 21st Century concluded that its research "...confirms the persistence and seriousness of our infrastructure deficit."

Providing funding to meet California's infrastructure needs is a matter of setting priorities. The plan presented here is consistent with the actions of the first three years of the Administration to re-establish infrastructure investment as a funding priority.

The totality of the infrastructure proposals detailed in the preceding section represents an assertive plan for reversing the State's infrastructure deficit. Those proposals are summarized in Figure 5-1. They include:

- ◆ \$27.7 billion for transportation
- ◆ \$14.9 billion for K-12 schools
- ◆ \$5.4 billion for higher education
- ◆ \$2.4 billion to increase the supply, quality and management of water
- ◆ \$1.5 billion for natural resource and environmental protection
- ◆ \$1.1 billion for public safety

The Governor's plan proposes to spend \$56 billion over the next five years to enhance the infrastructure that is the underpinning of California's economic engine and high quality of life. This is a 61 percent increase over the \$34.7 billion spent during the last **ten** years. Comparing the average annual funding during these two periods, the plan proposes to increase infrastructure funding more than three fold.

Funding this infrastructure investment will be achieved by using a mix of fund sources, including the General Fund, State special funds, federal funds and bond financing. The plan assumes the addition of \$40 billion in new general obligation bond authorizations over the next three election cycles in 2002, 2004 and 2006 as outlined in Figures 5-2 and 5-3. Of this new bond authority, \$19.3 billion is not included in this five-year plan either because it will be used for purposes other than State infrastructure (e.g., local parks, housing programs and local flood control projects) or because it will be expended after the five-year period covered by the plan.

2002 California's Five Year Infrastructure Plan

FIGURE 5-1

Statewide Funding by Department, by Fund Source (Dollars in Thousands)

Department	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
Judicial Branch	\$31,909	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,909
Office of Emergency Services	\$1,631	\$5,610	\$1,360	\$28,490	\$3,750	\$40,841
Department of Justice	\$10,518	\$1,600	\$2,700	\$71,000	\$0	\$85,818
California Science Center	\$96,891	\$255	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$97,146
Franchise Tax Board	\$288	\$997	\$9,819	\$0	\$0	\$11,104
Department of General Services	\$254,952	\$672,685	\$352,217	\$84,014	\$435,851	\$1,799,719
Department of Transportation	\$4,517,568	\$5,609,680	\$5,650,081	\$5,796,833	\$6,134,153	\$27,708,315
California Highway Patrol	\$12,163	\$2,120	\$2,420	\$2,420	\$2,420	\$21,543
Department of Motor Vehicles	\$8,333	\$16,373	\$904	\$17,038	\$1,264	\$43,912
California Tahoe Conservancy	\$15,717	\$19,019	\$16,594	\$16,594	\$4,594	\$72,518
California Conservation Corps	\$659	\$634	\$995	\$10,572	\$0	\$12,860
Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	\$52,844	\$90,114	\$13,042	\$17,470	\$78,996	\$252,466
Department of Fish and Game	\$3,882	\$1,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,482
Wildlife Conservation Board	\$72,164	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$55,500	\$22,500	\$350,164
Department of Boating and Waterways	\$9,792	\$12,891	\$13,315	\$11,525	\$11,585	\$59,108
State Coastal Conservancy	\$198,150	\$41,000	\$35,000	\$10,400	\$1,000	\$285,550
Department of Parks and Recreation	\$139,655	\$92,788	\$54,048	\$53,971	\$25,257	\$365,719
Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy	\$13,194	\$12,000	\$12,400	\$0	\$0	\$37,594
San Gabriel/Los Angeles River/Mount. Cons.	\$18,000	\$6,200	\$6,100	\$6,100	\$0	\$36,400
San Joaquin River Conservancy	\$2,500	\$8,500	\$11,000	\$750	\$0	\$22,750
Baldwin Hills Conservancy	\$15,000	\$7,200	\$7,100	\$7,100	\$0	\$36,400
Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$2,200	\$0	\$0	\$18,200
Department of Water Resources	\$23,850	\$272,050	\$552,696	\$776,176	\$810,395	\$2,435,167
Department of Toxic Substances Control	\$0	\$2,630	\$1,380	\$13,176	\$0	\$17,186
Department of Health Services	\$47,677	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$47,677
Department of Developmental Services	\$3,780	\$5,329	\$7,305	\$126,596	\$101,896	\$244,906
Department of Mental Health	\$21,544	\$4,614	\$4,501	\$10,390	\$146,459	\$187,508
Department of Corrections	\$65,904	\$273,393	\$405,848	\$81,812	\$88,744	\$915,701
Department of Youth Authority	\$18,948	\$7,203	\$19,095	\$13,968	\$10,532	\$69,746
K-12 Education	\$4,917,081	\$2,496,242	\$2,498,279	\$2,501,701	\$2,509,872	\$14,923,175
University of California	\$493,899	\$313,933	\$345,000	\$345,000	\$325,000	\$1,822,832
Hastings College of Law	\$831	\$1,044	\$0	\$18,416	\$0	\$20,291
California State University	\$289,861	\$206,071	\$345,000	\$345,000	\$325,000	\$1,510,932
California Community Colleges	\$169,401	\$576,452	\$460,000	\$463,133	\$350,000	\$2,018,986
Department of Food and Agriculture	\$21,237	\$22,889	\$1,288	\$11,272	\$10,743	\$67,429
Military Department	\$9,485	\$40,076	\$29,331	\$52,441	\$34,117	\$165,450
Department of Veterans' Affairs	\$86,089	\$59,283	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$145,372
Veterans' Home of California - Yountville	\$14,824	\$3,133	\$3,731	\$8,282	\$6,781	\$36,751
Veterans' Home of California - Barstow	\$0	\$0	\$473	\$528	\$0	\$1,001
Veterans' Home of California - Chula Vista	\$0	\$0	\$357	\$528	\$0	\$885
Infrastructure Planning	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$7,500
Total	\$11,669,721	\$10,995,108	\$10,967,079	\$10,959,696	\$11,442,409	\$56,034,013
Recommended, By Fund						
General Fund	\$43,896	\$219,244	\$273,130	\$527,766	\$492,378	\$1,556,414
Special Fund	\$2,225,057	\$2,880,164	\$2,916,001	\$3,031,887	\$3,305,433	\$14,358,542
Bond Fund	\$5,975,560	\$3,855,701	\$3,931,284	\$3,806,474	\$3,560,861	\$21,129,880
Lease Revenue	\$974,366	\$981,089	\$647,335	\$74,208	\$501,555	\$3,178,553
Federal Funds	\$2,351,765	\$2,768,136	\$2,767,536	\$2,814,536	\$2,862,536	\$13,564,509
Other	\$99,077	\$290,774	\$431,793	\$704,825	\$719,646	\$2,246,115
Total	\$11,669,721	\$10,995,108	\$10,967,079	\$10,959,696	\$11,442,409	\$56,034,013

In total, the five-year infrastructure plan proposes the expenditure of:

- ◆ \$1.6 billion of General Fund
- ◆ \$14.4 billion of special funds
- ◆ \$24.3 billion of bond funds (General Obligation and lease revenue bonds)
- ◆ \$13.6 billion of federal funds
- ◆ \$2.2 billion of other funds (this includes reimbursements from non-state and non-federal sources, self liquidating revenue bonds, and enterprise activities)

Despite the significant role of bonds in the plan, the proposed funding structure for the five years would keep the State within the bounds of a prudent debt level. This point and the other funding sources in the plan are discussed in the remainder of this section.

FIGURE 5-2

**Recently Authorized and Proposed New General Obligation Bonds
(Dollars in Billions)**

	2002	2004	2006	Total
K-12 Education	11.4	10.0	4.0	25.4
Higher Education	1.7	2.3	1.0	5.0
Natural Resources	2.6	—	—	2.6
Housing	2.1	—	—	2.1
Voting	0.2	—	—	0.2
Undesignated	—	—	5.0	5.0
Total	\$18.0	\$12.3	\$10.0	\$40.3

FIGURE 5-3

Recently Authorized and Proposed New General Obligation Bonds

	Education Bond	Natural Resources Bond	Housing Bond	Voting Bond	Undesignated
Title	Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Acts of 2002 and 2004 (authorized by AB 16 of 2002) An education bond not yet authorized for the 2006 ballot	California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Act of 2002 (approved by the voters March 2002)	Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2002 (to be on the ballot in November 2002)	Voting Modernization Bond Act of 2002 (approved by the voters March 2002)	Not yet authorized for placement on the ballot in 2006
Authorization	\$13.1 billion in 2002 \$12.3 billion in 2004 \$5 billion not yet authorized	\$2.6 billion in 2002	\$2.1 billion in 2002	\$200 million in 2002	\$5 billion in 2006
Purpose	New construction or modernization of K-12 and higher education public school facilities.	Construction or acquisition of capital assets related to water quality, habitat, watershed, and park development and protection.	Develop and preserve affordable rental housing and homeownership opportunities through loans and grants to local governments and non-profit housing sponsors.	To purchase modern voting equipment and replace outdated punch card voting systems.	Undesignated
Allocation	2002 (AB 16) \$11.4 billion K-12 educational facilities \$1.7 billion higher education facilities 2004 (AB 16) \$10 billion K-12 educational facilities \$2.3 billion higher education facilities 2006 (not yet authorized) \$4 billion K-12 educational facilities \$1 billion higher education facilities	2002 (approved by the voters March 2002) \$225 million to acquire and develop State parks \$832.5 million for grants to local governments \$1.3 billion to State agencies for acquisition and development of land, air, and water resources \$268 million for acquisition, restoration, preservation, and interpretation of historical and cultural resources	2002 (to be on the November 2002 ballot) \$1.8 billion Housing and Community Development \$290 million California Housing Finance Agency	2002 (approved by the voters March 2002) \$200 million to counties for the purchase of modern voting equipment	Undetermined
Total Authorizations 2002-2006	\$30.4 billion	\$2.6 billion	\$2.1 billion	\$0.2 billion	\$5.0 billion

Pay-As-You-Go Versus Long-Term Financing

The State employs two approaches to funding infrastructure: direct appropriations, also called “pay-as-you-go” funding, and long-term financing through either the sale of General Obligation or lease revenue bonds, leases with a purchase options or installment purchase agreements. The General Fund, special funds, and federal funds all support infrastructure either as the source of direct appropriations or, for long-term financing, by paying debt service or lease costs.

Figure 5-4 compares infrastructure expenditures for pay-as-you-go and long-term financing approaches to funding infrastructure for fiscal years 1992-93 through 2006-07. The data for financed projects are based on initial expenditures from bond funds, i.e., they exclude repayment of borrowing costs. However, repayment expenses are a significant cost, as described later in this section under “Long-Term Financing.”

As displayed in Figure 5-4, actual infrastructure expenditures over the past ten years equaled \$34.7 billion. About 63 percent of this amount, or \$21.9 billion, was funded with pay-as-you-go resources, and 37 percent, or \$12.8 billion, was funded with long-term financing. Proposed infrastructure expenditures for the next five-years are approximately \$56 billion—a 61 percent increase over the past ten-years. Fifty-seven percent, or \$31.7 billion, of proposed expenditures are from pay-as-you-go sources, while 43 percent, or \$24.3 billion, is from long-term financing.

FIGURE 5-4

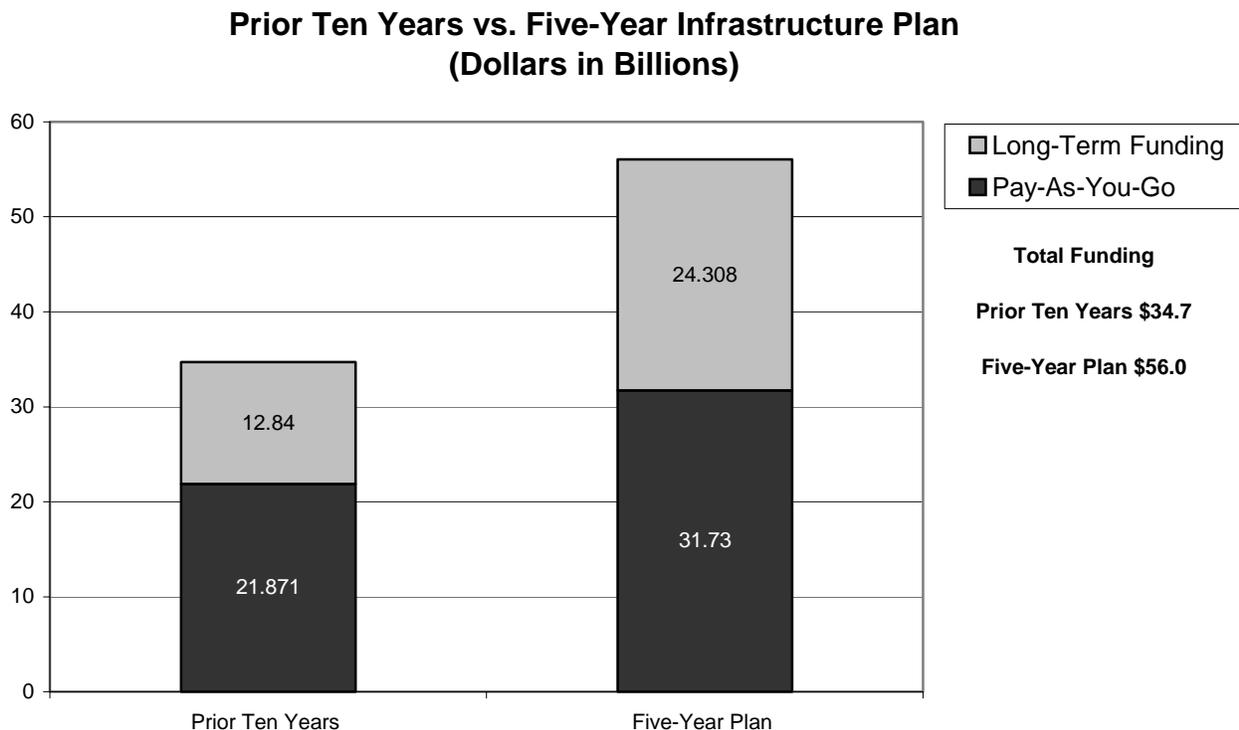
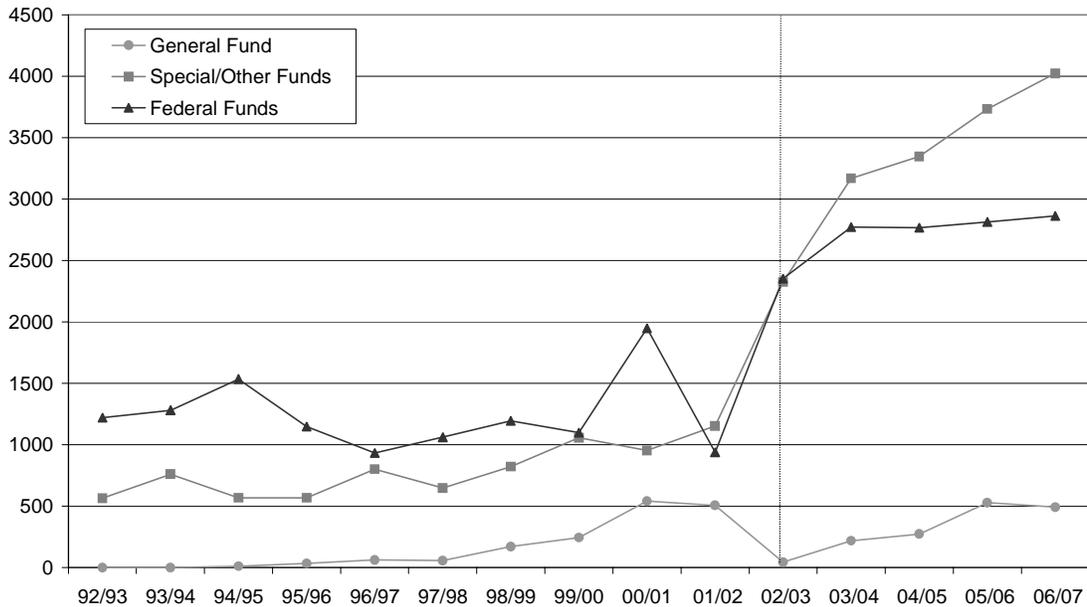


FIGURE 5-5

Pay-As-You-Go Capital Outlay Expenditures by Fund Source 1992/93 - 2006/07 (Dollars in Millions)



Pay-As-You-Go Funding

As identified in Figure 5-4, prior years' actual and future years' proposed pay-as-you-go expenditures total \$21.9 billion and \$31.7 billion, respectively. Figure 5-5 breaks out these amounts by fund source for the past ten years and the next five years.

Any forecast of future availability of infrastructure funding faces uncertainties, since budget policies and program priorities at both the State and federal level evolve in ways often not predictable. The following estimates of future funding are projected from recent experience or departmental forecasts.

Federal Funds: Over the past decade, federal trust funds contributed the largest share of funding for the pay-as-you-go infrastructure expenditures, although the expenditure of federal funds has been and continues to be restricted to specific programs. In California, four major areas receive federal funds for infrastructure projects—highway construction, flood control, veterans' homes, and national guard armories. Of these, highway construction projects receive the majority of funds, with the State Highway Construction Program receiving an average of \$635 million annually over the past ten years. Over the next five years, this amount is projected at \$2.689 billion annually.

FIGURE 5-6

**Proposed Five-Year Federal Trust Fund Expenditures
(Dollars in Millions)**

<u>Program Name</u>	<u>Total</u>
Department of Transportation	\$13,448.0
Military Department	0.2
Veterans Affairs	107.6
Department of Parks and Recreation	7.5
Department of Fish and Game	1.2
Total	\$13,564.5

Figure 5-6 shows that \$13.6 billion in federal funding is expected to be available for infrastructure over the next five years of which \$8.8 billion is for infrastructure and \$4.7 billion is for local assistance. This forecast relies primarily on departments assumptions regarding federal receipts.

Special Funds: The second largest source of pay-as-you-go funding for infrastructure projects over the past ten years was special funds. However, special fund expenditures in the next five years are proposed to exceed federal fund expenditures. This occurs because of legislation enacted in 2000 which directed that sales tax revenue from the sale of gasoline be allocated for transportation purposes. In total, special funds will provide \$14.4 billion for infrastructure projects over the next five years, compared to \$13.6 billion in federal funds. The distribution of special funds is reflected in Figure 5-7.

As with federal funds, special funds are usually limited to specific programs and not available for general infrastructure needs. For example, the largest source of special funds for infrastructure projects, the State Highway Account, can only be used for transportation purposes. During the next five years, infrastructure expenditures from this fund are proposed to be \$14.1 billion or 96 percent of special-funded infrastructure.

FIGURE 5-7

**Proposed Five-Year Special Fund Expenditures
(Dollars in Millions)**

<u>Fund Name</u>	<u>Total</u>
State Highway Account	\$14,141.1
Habitat Conservation Fund	117.3
Motor Vehicle Account	45.4
Off-Highway Vehicle Account	18.7
Other	36.0
Total	\$14,358.5

While the purposes for which special funds can be used are limited, they do provide the opportunity to fund infrastructure needs that might not otherwise have been funded. For example, the Off Highway Vehicle Trust Fund enables the State to acquire significant off-road recreational resources, and the Fish and Game Preservation Fund provides resources to enhance opportunities for hunting and fishing. In both instances, it is unlikely that the needs in these areas would have received as much funding as they did over the last ten years had they been forced to compete against other high-priority needs for General Fund dollars. However, the limited uses to which these special funds can be applied restricts the State's ability to address other critical infrastructure needs.

General Fund: The General Fund appropriations for specific infrastructure projects contributed the least amount in the last decade. (On the other hand, the General Fund is the primary source of debt service redemption and lease payments for long-term financing; see below.) On average, the General Fund provided direct appropriations of \$162 million annually over the past ten years. During the next five years, proposed annual appropriations will increase to an average of \$311 million.

Past policy has been to use the General Fund sparingly for pay-as-you-go capital outlay; usually only when a project was critical and no other fund source was practical. In years when General Fund resources have been unusually constrained, capital outlay needs generally have not fared well in competition with other programs. Figure 5-8 summarizes the projected expenditures proposed from the General Fund.

FIGURE 5-8

Proposed Five-Year General Fund Expenditures
(Dollars in Millions)

02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
\$43.9	\$219.2	\$273.1	\$527.8	\$492.4	\$1,556.4

FIGURE 5-9

Proposed Five-Year Expenditures from Other Funds
(Dollars in Millions)

02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	Total
\$99.1	\$290.8	\$431.8	\$704.8	\$719.6	\$2,246.1

Other Funds: The Other Funds category, as displayed in Figure 5-9, totals \$2.2 billion for the five years of the plan. Other funds include non-state and non-federal funds, self-liquidating bonds and a limited amount of State funds encumbered by special conditions. The bulk of this amount, \$1.9 billion, represents funding to be received as contributions toward the costs of CALFED. As mentioned in Section Four above, much of the capital funding for CALFED storage projects will be paid for based on a “beneficiaries pay” principle. Consequently, funding will be received from the water contractors, local governments, and others that will reap the most direct benefit from the projects. There was no comparable type of funding in the preceding ten-year period.

Long-Term Financing

The objective of long-term financing is to spread major costs over many years in order to better manage expenses. Long-term financing also serves to spread the costs of long-term capital investments across the generations who will receive benefits from their purchase or construction. Long-term financing includes traditional bond financing, using general obligation or lease revenue bonds, as well as capital acquisition through lease-purchase or capitalized purchase-option agreements. However, nearly all of the State’s long-term financing is achieved through use of bonds. (For more information on the definition, use, and history of the various long-term financing tools, see Appendices 1 and 2.)

Over the past ten-years, a total of \$12.8 billion in long-term financing has been expended to meet capital needs. During the next five-years, long-term financing expenditures are projected at \$24.3 billion. Both of these amounts reflect initial expenditures from bond funds rather than debt service or lease payments made to retire the bonds.

When projects are financed through bonds (i.e., debt financed), final dollar costs are significantly higher than the initial expenditures charged to the bond funds. The bonds

FIGURE 5-10

**Cost Comparisons Between Funding Methods for a \$100 Million Project Using Current Market Assumptions
(Dollars in Millions)**

FUNDING METHOD	NOMINAL DOLLARS	INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS
Pay-as-you-go	\$100	\$100
General obligation bonds	177	130
Lease revenue bonds	189	135

"Current market assumptions": general obligation true interest costs of 5.17 percent (April 2002), lease-revenue true interest costs of 5.26 percent, with 10 year inflation at 2.62 percent (estimated average annual change in the Consumer Price Index, 1992-2001).

For this scenario: the model uses 25-year serial bonds (current practice). General obligation (GO) bonds are sized approximately 1 percent higher than project needs to meet financing and bond administration costs. The structure for the GO is level debt service vs. level principal.

Lease revenue bonds are sized 21 percent higher to cover capitalized interest costs, the funding of a reserve requirement, as well as other financing and bond administration costs.

FIGURE 5-11

Comparison of Different Funding Options

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
Pay-as-you-go	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Least total cost--no financing or long-term debt commitment Suitable for all projects Fiscal tasks fewer than for long-term financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large initial outlay can displace funding for other critical programs Resources for this approach are scarce
GO Bonds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lowest debt financing costs of all long-term options Suitable for most projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More expensive than pay-as-you-go Results in financing costs Project approval waits for a general election; delay can affect costs and programs operations Cash impact of debt service begins earlier than for lease revenue bonds Interim financing may be needed
Lease Revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faster authorization meets program needs and avoids cost increases Lesser initial impact on cash flow than GO bonds Suitable for some projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slightly more costly than GO bonds, on a net present value basis Not suitable for certain projects Results in financing costs Interim financing needed
Lease-Purchase or Purchase Option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private development may reduce construction time and costs Minor initial appropriations or cash outlay Fewer process controls allow faster completion Some flexibility in when and whether to purchase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total costs potentially higher than other financing options The highest financing costs (taxable rates and developers' profits) Leases initially higher than status quo rents Fewer process controls, less oversight Commits the State to future payments Lease costs not always fully counted towards purchase options

FIGURE 5-12

**State Long-Term Debt
California Versus the Top Ten Populous States
(Ranked by Ratio of Debt to Personal Income)**

State /a	Percent of Personal Income /c			Debt Per Capita /c		
	1990	1996	1999	1990	1997	2000
National Average	2.2	2.9	3.0	\$364	\$719	\$820
California (50 state rank)	2.0 (28th) b	2.6 (20th) b	2.5 (23rd) b	\$405 (23rd) b	\$652 (15th) b	\$733 (19th) b
Texas	1.2	1.4	1.0	\$200	\$300	\$251
Michigan	1.2	1.6	1.6	\$216	\$381	\$449
Pennsylvania	2.7	2.0	2.2	\$494	\$501	\$603
Georgia	2.5	2.9	2.6	\$411	\$647	\$679
Ohio	2.4	2.5	2.6	\$413	\$591	\$698
Illinois	2.7	2.7	2.7	\$537	\$728	\$815
Florida	2.2	3.4	3.3	\$401	\$798	\$883
New Jersey	2.2	5.1	5.5	\$555	\$1,576	\$1,935
New York	5.6	6.5	6.2	\$1,229	\$1,914	\$2,020

/a These states are the ten largest in terms of total population.

/b Numerical rank among all 50 states.

/c Source: 2001 Moody's State Debt Medians.

must be paid off through debt service or lease-revenue payments, which include interest and other financing expenses that increase final repayment. However, while the dollar costs of long-term financing are significantly higher, after taking into account the effect of inflation on future debt service payments, the true cost increase is substantially less. This point is illustrated in the example displayed in Figure 5-10. The advantages and disadvantages of different funding options are summarized in Figure 5-11.

California and most other states have long used debt financing as a tool for infrastructure investment, as does private industry. Financial markets recognize it as a legitimate and appropriate funding technique, as long as it is employed prudently. What constitutes a "prudent" or "reasonable" debt position is relative. Both the bond market and the bond rating agencies consider a number of factors when reaching a conclusion about the reasonableness of a state's debt position. The same level of debt may be considered either reasonable or imprudent depending upon the State's performance over a range of factors.

Figure 5-12 provides two different perspectives on California's current debt position relative to other populous states.

Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income: The ratio of a state's debt to the total personal income of its residents indicates the potential for a state government to transform the income of its residents into revenues through taxation, thereby generating resources to repay its obligations. California's debt as a percentage of personal income is 2.5 percent as of September 20, 2000, compared to the Moody's state average of 3.0 percent and median of 2.1 percent. The decline in the State's ratio since 1996 indicates that the State's wealth, as measured by personal income, grew more quickly than the amount of its outstanding debt. According to Public Finance Criteria (2001 Edition), Standard & Poor would place the State's ratio of debt to personal income in the "low" category because it remains at less than 3.0 percent.

Debt Per Capita: The ratio of debt per capita indicates the relative magnitude of debt supported by a state's citizens. This ratio measures each state resident's share of the total debt outstanding. The State's per capita debt is \$733 for the year 2000 compared to the Moody's state average of \$820 and median of \$541. From years 1997 through 2000, increases in this ratio indicate that debt levels grew faster than its population. Standard & Poor's Public Finance Criteria (2001 Edition) places the State's debt per capita ratio of \$733 in the "low" range.

In comparison with all 50 states, California ranks 19th in terms of debt per capita and 23rd in terms of debt as percent of personal income.

Debt Service Ratios: The ratio between debt service and General Fund revenues is a common debt measurement tool. The debt service ratio expresses the State's debt service level as a percentage of General Fund revenues. Figure 5-13 shows the State's varying debt ratio from 1977-78 projected through 2011-12. The historical trends of this measurement are accentuated by the interrelation of the numerator and denominator in the debt ratio equation. As the graph demonstrates, prior to 1988-89, the debt service ratio held fairly constant between 1 and 2 percent. However, starting in 1988-89, debt service outpaced revenues, which resulted in a sharply higher debt service ratio, which peaked in 1994-95 at 5.4 percent. Subsequently, revenues outpaced debt, resulting in a decline in the debt service ratio to a level between 3.7 and 4.5 percent. Using this measurement, the State's debt service ratio will be approximately 4.3 percent in 2002-03. Based on current revenue projections and proposed bond authorizations included in this plan, the State's debt service ratio will peak in 2009-10 at 5.1 percent. This could change depending upon decisions made about future bond authorizations. Figure 5-14 illustrates historical debt service totals from 1989-90 and projects annual debt service amounts through 2011-12 to reflect existing debt payments and proposed bond authorizations. (For more information on the State's debt history, see Appendices 5.1 and 5.2.

In sum, there are two significant financial features to this five-year infrastructure funding plan. First, it proposes a significant increase in the State's infrastructure investment: 61 percent more funding in the next five-years than was spent in the last ten. Second, the plan proposes a financially prudent mix of pay-as-you-go and long-term financing.

FIGURE 5-13

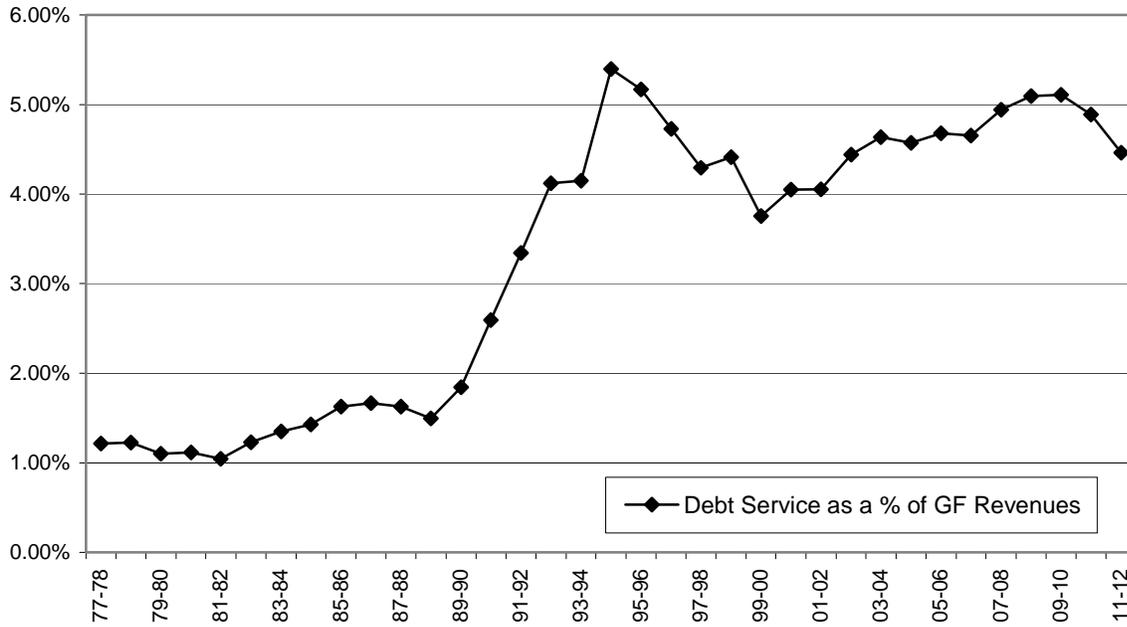
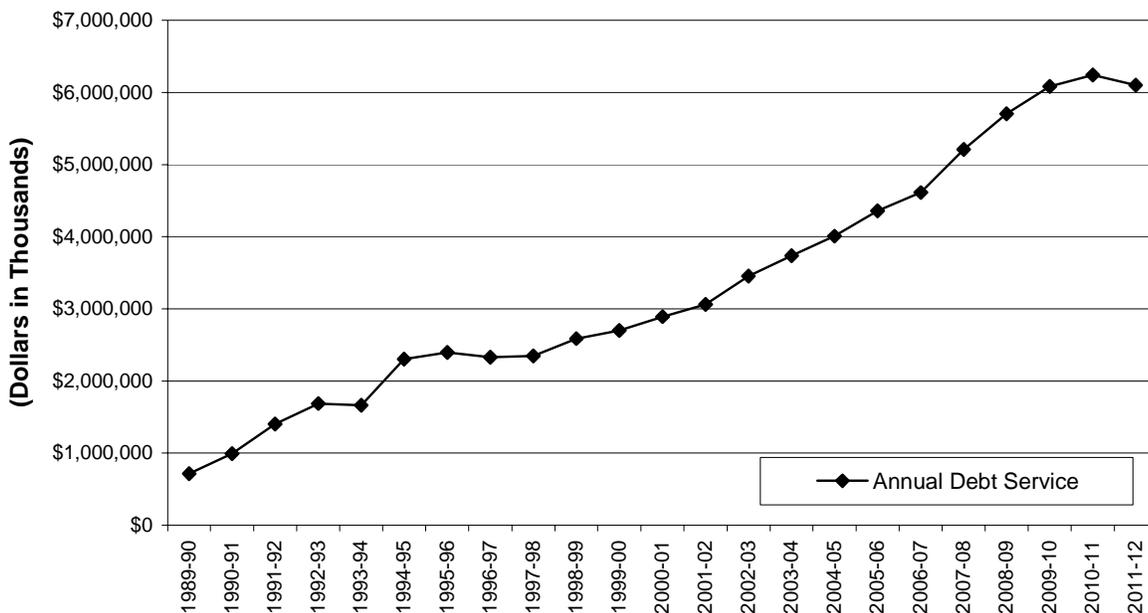


FIGURE 5-14



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Appendix

Appendix 1

Capital Acquisition Through Long-Term Financing

General Obligation (GO) Bonds

Definitions

General obligation bonds are a form of long-term borrowing in which the State issues municipal securities and pledges its full faith and credit to their repayment. Interest rates and maturities are set in advance. Bonds are repaid over many years through periodic (semi-annual) debt service payments. The California Constitution requires that GO bonds be approved by a majority vote of the public and sets repayment of GO debt before all other obligations of the State except those for K-14 education.

Key Statutory Authorities

Article XVI of the California Constitution prohibits the Legislature from creating debt which exceeds \$300,000 without a majority vote by the people. The Legislature may reduce the amount of authorized indebtedness or repeal the law if no debt has been contracted.

Government Code, Title 2, Division 4, Part 3 (Section 16650 et seq.) sets out the statutory framework for general obligation bonds. Statutory authorization for individual bond measures is placed programmatically in the codes (e.g., prison authorizations are located in the Penal Code).

History of Use

GO bonds are used primarily for capital outlay programs, although there are other uses such as veterans' home loan programs. Where used for capital outlay, GO bonds frequently support local government programs classified as "local assistance" in the state budget process. Appendices 2.1 and 2.2 lists GO ballot proposals and their outcome from 1972 forward and by program area. Appendix 2.3 lists outstanding and unissued GO amounts by bond measure.

Financial Notes

- ◆ GO debt is a key component considered in the overall debt load of a public entity. A commonly used measure of debt is annual debt service as a percentage of General Fund revenues.
- ◆ There is no California statutory or constitutional limit on the level or ratios for debt service.
- ◆ Self-liquidating GO bonds are backed by self-generated revenue streams and therefore are not considered in the construction of debt service ratios. An example is the veterans' home loan program whose expenditures are reimbursed through mortgage payments.

- ◆ GO debt repayment is continuously appropriated.
- ◆ GO issues pay interest at the lowest tax-exempt rates based on the market rate at the date of sale.
- ◆ True interest costs for GO issues have varied from 4.28 to 10.31 percent over the last 20 years.
- ◆ The Constitution authorizes 50-year maturities, but the economics of the bond market usually dictate bonds be issued on a 20 or 30-year basis. Some bond acts also limit the maximum maturity to 20 years.
- ◆ To meet cash needs before bonds are issued, GO programs may require interim financing through either loans from the Pooled Money Investment Account or the issuance of tax-exempt commercial paper.
- ◆ Appendix 4.1 shows debt service and debt service ratios for currently authorized bonds. Sales of unissued bonds have been estimated based on departments' projections provided to the State Treasurer's Office as well as extrapolations from those projections.
- ◆ Appendix 4.2 shows debt service and debt service ratios including proposed authorizations.

Revenue and Lease-Revenue Bonds

Definitions

Revenue bonds are a form of long-term borrowing in which the debt obligation is secured by a revenue stream produced by the project. Because revenue bonds are not backed by the full faith and credit of the State, they may be enacted in statute (i.e., do not require voter approval).

Lease-revenue bonds are a variant of revenue bonds used in the State's capital outlay program. The revenue stream backing the bond is created from lease payments made by the occupying department. The entity issuing the bonds (usually the Public Works Board or a joint powers authority) retains title to the facility until the debt is retired. As with revenue bonds, lease-revenue bonds do not require voter approval. However, bond rating agencies include them in calculations of debt service ratios.

Key Statutory Authorities

The Public Buildings Construction Act (Government Code Section 15800, et seq.) sets forth the authorities and responsibilities of the Public Works Board, the primary issuer of lease-revenue bonds for the State. Similar authorities are provided for joint powers authorities in Government Code Section 6500, et seq. (Several state office building projects have been undertaken through joint powers agreements.)

History of Use

As of January 1, 2002, the Public Works Board has approximately \$5.3 billion in lease revenue bonds outstanding, including Energy Assistance bonds whose revenue stream is

contract rather than lease payments. Appendix 2.4 lists outstanding lease-revenue bonds; Appendix 2.5 lists authorized but unissued lease-revenue programs.

Financial Notes

- ◆ Annual appropriations are needed to repay debt incurred by issuing lease-revenue bonds.
- ◆ Lease-revenue issues pay interest at tax-exempt rates which are slightly higher than general obligation rates (on average over the last two years, 30 basis points).
- ◆ Lease payments are conditioned upon "beneficial occupancy." Therefore, when the facility is not capable of being occupied, no lease payment is due. Lease-revenue bonds are sized to pay capitalized interest costs and to establish a reserve account. The capitalized interest account pays debt service during the construction period until the facility can be occupied. The reserve account is set up to pay the maximum semi-annual debt service payment in the event a facility cannot be occupied for a period of time (e.g., in the event of fire damage) and repayment of the principal and interest of bonds is required. In addition, rental abatement insurance is generally required.
- ◆ Lease-revenue bonds are not appropriate for any project for which a lease cannot be created. (Without a legally enforceable lease, there is no security for the issue.)
- ◆ As with GO bonds, lease-revenue projects require interim financing. However, in contrast with GO bonds, interim financing cannot generally be arranged without substantial assurance that the project will be finished so lease payments can be made. Therefore, interim financing for pre-construction phases requires a separate form of repayment assurance, sometimes met with budget act or statutory provisions authorizing repayment from departments' support appropriations if projects are not completed.
- ◆ The use of a master reserve account for PWB issues since 1994 has reduced lower gross debt service costs by reducing or eliminating the need to establish stand-alone reserves for each issue.

Leasing

Definitions

A lease-purchase is a contractual agreement between the State and a lessor, typically a private developer, to have a facility constructed to the State's specifications and sub-leased by DGS to one or more state departments. This agreement in substance is an installment purchase. Title to the property is transferred at a specified time, preceded by the series of lease payments made from the department's support budget (leasing by definition is not a capital outlay expenditure).

A lease with an option to purchase is a contractual agreement between the State and a lessor to have a facility constructed and leased to the State. Unlike a lease-purchase agreement, title is not transferred until the lessee elects to exercise the purchase option. The cost of that option and when it may be exercised are both specified in advance. The State may issue bonds or provide a direct appropriation to exercise the purchase option.

A lease agreement may be considered as an *in-substance purchase* when certain accounting criteria are met (see "Impact on Debt Obligations" below). The State has utilized the purchase option in the past more frequently than the installment purchase.

Key Statutory Authorities

Government Code Section 14669 permits the Director of General Services to "hire, lease, lease-purchase, or lease with the option to purchase any real or personal property for the use of any state agency" subject to legislative authorization of any lease-purchase or purchase option agreement which has an initial purchase price of over \$2,000,000.

Government Code Section 13332.10 requires the Director of General Services to notify the Legislature before entering into a lease "with a firm lease period of five years or longer and an annual rental in excess of ten thousand dollars...."

The exercise of a lease option requires legislative approval in all instances, regardless of the option amount.

History of Use

While lease-purchase or purchase option mechanisms are well-established in the private sector, the State's use of these mechanisms for capital acquisition did not become common until the last ten years. As competition for state funding has grown, these mechanisms have provided alternatives to meet infrastructure demands. In addition, lease-purchase or purchase option agreements allow the State to react quickly to changing real estate market conditions.

Examples of Use

Programs acquiring facilities through lease-purchase or purchase option include the Department of General Services' state office building program and field offices for the California Highway Patrol (CHP) and the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). For example, the Board of Equalization Sacramento headquarters, the Riverside state office building, CHP Indio field office, and the DMV Turlock field office were all acquired with these financing mechanisms.

Impact on Long-Term Liabilities and Debt Obligations

From an accounting perspective, a lease-purchase or lease with a purchase option is classified as a capital lease and therefore a long-term liability when substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership are assumed by the lessee. For purposes of debt analysis by bond rating agencies, these leases are tracked as a direct debt obligation of the State but not a bonded debt obligation. The exception is when the lessor uses the long-term lease with the State as security for the debt issuance. In this case, bond rating agencies view the State's credit as involved, the State Treasurer is agent for sale of the debt issuance, and—depending upon the governmental fund underlying the transaction—the issue may be considered a bonded debt obligation of the General Fund. Moody's Investor Services reports that it "includes leases on the debt statement and in our calculation of debt burden and debt per capita".¹

APPENDIX 2.1

General Obligation Bond Ballot Proposals By Date of Authorization

Date	Subject	Proposed Amount (Millions)	Self-Liquidating	Total Approved (Millions)	Statement of Vote (%)	
					For	Against
June 1972	Veterans Home Loan	\$ 250.0	\$ 250.0	\$ 250.0	65.5	34.5
	Earthquake Reconstruction & Replacement	350.0		350.0	53.8	46.2
		<u>\$ 600.0</u>	\$ 250.0	<u>\$ 600.0</u>		
November 1972	Community College Facilities	\$ 160.0		\$ 160.0	56.9	43.1
	Health Science Facilities	155.9		155.9	60.0	40.0
		<u>\$ 315.9</u>		<u>\$ 315.9</u>		
June 1974	Recreational Lands	\$ 250.0		\$ 250.0	59.9	40.1
	Clean Water	250.0		250.0	70.5	29.5
	Home Loans	350.0	\$ 350.0	350.0	72.3	27.7
	<u>\$ 850.0</u>	\$ 350.0	<u>\$ 850.0</u>			
November 1974	State School Building Aid and Earthquake Reconstruction	\$ 150.0		\$ 150.0	60.1	39.9
		<u>\$ 150.0</u>		<u>\$ 150.0</u>		
June 1976	State School Building Lease Purchase	\$ 200.0		-	47.3	52.7
	Home Loans	500.0	\$ 500.0	\$ 500.0	62.5	37.5
	Safe Drinking Water	175.0		175.0	62.6	37.4
	Community College Facilities	150.0		-	43.9	56.1
		<u>\$ 1,025.0</u>	\$ 500.0	<u>\$ 675.0</u>		
November 1976	Housing Finance	\$ 500.0		-	43.0	57.0
	State, Urban & Coastal Parks	280.0		\$ 280.0	52.0	48.0
	Residential Energy Conservation Bond Law	25.0		-	41.0	59.0
	<u>\$ 805.0</u>		<u>\$ 280.0</u>			
June 1978	State School Building Aid	\$ 350.0		-	35.0	64.0
	Clean Water and Water Conservation	375.0		\$ 375.0	53.5	46.5
	<u>\$ 725.0</u>		<u>\$ 375.0</u>			
November 1978	Veterans Home Loan	\$ 500.0	\$ 500.0	\$ 500.0	62.3	37.7
		<u>\$ 500.0</u>	\$ 500.0	<u>\$ 500.0</u>		
June 1980	Parklands and Renewable Resource Investment	\$ 495.0		-	47.0	53.0
	Veterans Home Loan	750.0	\$ 750.0	\$ 750.0	65.5	34.5
		<u>\$ 1,245.0</u>	\$ 750.0	<u>\$ 750.0</u>		
November 1980	Parklands Acquisition and Development	\$ 285.0		\$ 285.0	51.7	48.3
	Lake Tahoe Acquisition	85.0		-	48.8	51.2
	<u>\$ 370.0</u>		<u>\$ 285.0</u>			
June 1982	New Prison Construction	\$ 495.0		\$ 495.0	56.1	43.9
		<u>\$ 495.0</u>		<u>\$ 495.0</u>		
November 1982	State School Building Lease Purchase	\$ 500.0		\$ 500.0	50.5	49.5
	County Jail	280.0		280.0	54.3	45.7
	Veterans Home Loan	450.0	\$ 450.0	450.0	67.1	32.9
	Lake Tahoe Acquisition	85.0		85.0	52.9	47.1
	First-Time Home Buyers	200.0		200.0	53.8	46.2
		<u>\$ 1,515.0</u>	\$ 450.0	<u>\$ 1,515.0</u>		
June 1984	County Jails	\$ 250.0		\$ 250.0	58.7	41.3
	Prisons	300.0		300.0	57.8	42.2
	Parks and Recreation	370.0		370.0	63.2	36.8
	Fish and Wildlife	85.0		85.0	64.0	36.0
		<u>\$ 1,005.0</u>		<u>\$ 1,005.0</u>		
November 1984	Clean Water	\$ 325.0		\$ 325.0	75.9	27.1
	State School Building Lease Purchase	450.0		450.0	60.7	39.3
	Hazardous Substance Clean-up	100.0		100.0	72.0	28.0
	Safe Drinking Water	75.0		75.0	73.5	26.5
	Veterans Home Loan	650.0	\$ 650.0	650.0	66.3	33.7
	Senior Citizens' Centers	50.0		50.0	66.7	33.3
	<u>\$ 1,650.0</u>	\$ 650.0	<u>\$ 1,650.0</u>			
June 1986	Veterans Home Loan	\$ 850.0	\$ 850.0	\$ 850.0	75.6	24.4
	Community Parklands	100.0		100.0	67.3	32.7
	Water Conservation/Quality	150.0		150.0	74.1	25.9
	County Jails	495.0		495.0	67.2	32.8
	<u>\$ 1,595.0</u>	\$ 850.0	<u>\$ 1,595.0</u>			
November 1986	State School Building Lease-Purchase	\$ 800.0		\$ 800.0	60.7	39.3
	Prison Construction	500.0		500.0	65.3	34.7
	Safe Drinking Water	100.0		100.0	78.7	21.3
	Higher Education Facilities	400.0		400.0	59.7	40.3
		<u>\$ 1,800.0</u>		<u>\$ 1,800.0</u>		
June 1988	Earthquake Safety/Housing Rehabilitation	\$ 150.0		\$ 150.0	56.2	43.8
	State School Facilities	800.0		800.0	65.0	35.0
	Wildlife, Coastal and Park Land Conservation	776.0		776.0	65.2	34.8
	Veterans Home Loan	510.0	\$ 510.0	510.0	67.6	32.4
	Transportation	1,000.0		-	49.9	50.1

2002 California's Five Year Infrastructure Plan

APPENDIX 2.1 (CONTINUED)

General Obligation Bond Ballot Proposals By Date of Authorization

Date	Subject	Proposed Amount (Millions)	Self-Liquidating	Total Approved (Millions)	Statement of Vote (%)	
					For	Against
November 1988	Library Construction and Renovation	\$ 75.0		\$ 75.0	52.7	47.3
	Safe Drinking Water	75.0		75.0	71.7	28.3
	Clean Water and Water Reclamation	65.0		65.0	64.4	35.6
	County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure & Youth Facility	500.0		500.0	54.7	45.3
	Higher Education Facilities	600.0		600.0	57.7	42.3
	New Prison Construction	817.0		817.0	61.1	38.9
	School Facilities	800.0		800.0	61.2	38.8
	Water Conservation	60.0		60.0	62.4	37.6
	Housing and Homeless	300.0		300.0	58.2	41.8
		<u>\$ 3,292.0</u>		<u>\$ 3,292.0</u>		
June 1990	Housing and Homeless	\$ 150.0		\$ 150.0	52.5	47.5
	Passenger Rail/Clean Air	1,000.0		1,000.0	56.3	43.7
	Rail Transportation	1,990.0		1,990.0	53.3	46.7
	New Prison Construction	450.0		450.0	56.0	44.0
	Higher Education Facilities	450.0		450.0	55.0	45.0
	Earthquake Safety & Public Rehabilitation	300.0		300.0	55.0	45.0
	New School Facilities	800.0		800.0	57.5	42.5
		<u>\$ 5,140.0</u>		<u>\$ 5,140.0</u>		
November 1990	Veteran's Home Loan	\$ 400.0	\$ 400.0	\$ 400.0	59.0	41.0
	Higher Education Facilities	450.0		-	48.8	51.2
	New Prison Construction	450.0		-	40.4	59.6
	Housing	125.0		-	44.5	55.5
	School Facilities	800.0		800.0	51.9	48.1
	County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Juvenile Facility	225.0		-	37.3	62.7
	Water Resources	380.0		-	43.9	56.1
	Park, Recreation, and Wildlife Enhancement	437.0		-	47.3	52.7
	County Courthouse Facility Capital Expenditure	200.0		-	26.5	73.5
	Child Care Facilities	30.0		-	47.6	52.4
	Environment, Public Health	300.0		-	36.1	63.9
	Forest Acquisition, Timber Harvesting	742.0		-	47.2	52.8
	Drug Enforcement	740.0		-	28.3	71.7
	<u>\$ 5,279.0</u>	<u>\$ 400.0</u>	<u>\$ 1,200.0</u>			
June 1992	School Facilities	\$ 1,900.0		\$ 1,900.0	52.9	47.1
	Higher Education Facilities	900.0		900.0	50.8	49.2
		<u>\$ 2,800.0</u>		<u>\$ 2,800.0</u>		
November 1992	Schools Facilities	\$ 900.0		\$ 900.0	51.8	48.2
	Passenger Rail and Clean Air	1,000.0		-	48.1	51.9
	<u>\$ 1,900.0</u>		<u>\$ 900.0</u>			
November 1993	California Housing and Jobs Investment	\$ 185.0		-	42.2	57.8
		<u>\$ 185.0</u>		<u>-</u>		
June 1994	Earthquake Relief and Seismic Retrofit	\$ 2,000.0		-	45.7	54.3
	Safe Schools	1,000.0		-	49.6	50.4
	Higher Education Facilities	900.0		-	47.4	52.6
	Parklands, Historic Sites, Wildlife and Forest Conservation	2,000.0		-	43.2	56.8
		<u>\$ 5,900.0</u>		<u>-</u>		
November 1994	Passenger Rail and Clean Air	\$ 1,000.0		-	34.9	65.1
		<u>\$ 1,000.0</u>		<u>-</u>		
March 1996	Seismic Retrofit	\$ 2,000.0		\$ 2,000.0	59.9	40.1
	Public Education Facilities	3,000.0		3,000.0	61.9	38.1
	<u>\$ 5,000.0</u>		<u>\$ 5,000.0</u>			
November 1996	Safe, Clean, Reliable Water Supply	\$ 995.0		\$ 995.0	62.9	37.1
	Youthful and Adult Offender Local Facilities	700.0		-	40.6	59.4
	Veterans Home Loan	400.0	\$ 400.0	400.0	53.6	46.4
	<u>\$ 2,095.0</u>	<u>\$ 400.0</u>	<u>\$ 1,395.0</u>			
November 1998	K-12, Higher Education Facilities	\$ 9,200.0		\$ 9,200.0	62.4	37.6
		<u>\$ 9,200.0</u>		<u>\$ 9,200.0</u>		
March 2000	Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, Coastal Protect.	\$ 2,100.0		\$ 2,100.0	63.2	36.8
	Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection	1,970.0		1,970.0	64.8	35.2
	California Reading and Literacy Improvement and Public Library	350.0		350.0	59.0	41.0
	Crime Laboratories	220.0		-	46.3	53.7
	Veterans Homes	50.0		50.0	62.3	37.7
		<u>\$ 4,690.0</u>		<u>\$ 4,470.0</u>		
November 2000	Veterans Home Loan	\$ 500.0	\$ 500.0	\$ 500.0	67.2	32.8
		<u>\$ 500.0</u>	<u>\$ 500.0</u>	<u>\$ 500.0</u>		
March 2002	Water, Air, Parks, Coast Protection	\$ 2,600.0		\$ 2,600.0	57.0	43.0
	Voting Modernization Act	200.0		200.0	51.7	48.2
	<u>\$ 2,800.0</u>		<u>\$ 2,800.0</u>			
TOTAL		\$ 67,662.9	\$ 6,110.0	\$ 51,773.9		

APPENDIX 2.2

General Obligation Bond Ballot Proposals By Program Area

Program	Date	Proposed Amount (Millions)	Self-Liquidating	Total Approved (Millions)	Statement of Vote (%)	
					For	Against
Public Safety						
New Prison Construction	June 1982	\$ 495.0		\$ 495.0	56.1	43.9
County Jail Capital	November 1982	280.0		280.0	54.3	45.7
County Jails	June 1984	250.0		250.0	58.7	41.3
Prisons	June 1984	300.0		300.0	57.8	42.2
County Jails	June 1986	495.0		495.0	67.2	32.8
Prison Construction	November 1986	500.0		500.0	65.3	34.7
County Correctional Facility & Youth Facility	November 1988	500.0		500.0	54.7	45.3
New Prison Construction	November 1988	817.0		817.0	61.1	38.9
New Prison Construction	June 1990	450.0		450.0	56.0	44.0
New Prison Construction	November 1990	450.0		-	40.4	59.6
County Correctional Facility and Juvenile Facility	November 1990	225.0		-	37.3	62.7
Youthful and Adult Offender Local Facilities	November 1996	700.0		-	40.6	59.4
Crime Laboratories	March 2000	220.0		-	46.3	53.7
		<u>\$ 5,682.0</u>		<u>\$ 4,087.0</u>		
Seismic						
Earthquake Reconstruction & Replacement	June 1972	\$ 350.0		\$ 350.0	53.8	46.2
Earthquake Safety/Housing Rehabilitation	June 1988	150.0		150.0	56.2	43.8
Earthquake Safety & Public Rehabilitation	June 1990	300.0		300.0	55.0	45.0
Earthquake Relief and Seismic Retrofit	June 1994	2,000.0		-	45.7	54.3
Seismic Retrofit	March 1996	2,000.0		2,000.0	59.9	40.1
		<u>\$ 4,800.0</u>		<u>\$ 2,800.0</u>		
K-12 Education						
State School Building Aid and Earthquake Reconstruction	November 1974	\$ 150.0		\$ 150.0	60.1	39.9
State School Building Lease Purchase	June 1976	200.0		-	47.3	52.7
State School Building Aid	June 1978	350.0		-	35.0	64.0
State School Building Lease Purchase	November 1982	500.0		500.0	50.5	49.5
State School Building Lease Purchase	November 1984	450.0		450.0	60.7	39.3
State School Building Lease Purchase	November 1986	800.0		800.0	60.7	39.3
State School Facilities	June 1988	800.0		800.0	65.0	35.0
School Facilities	November 1988	800.0		800.0	61.2	38.8
New School Facilities	June 1990	800.0		800.0	57.5	42.5
School Facilities	November 1990	800.0		800.0	51.9	48.1
School Facilities	June 1992	1,900.0		1,900.0	52.9	47.1
School Facilities	November 1992	900.0		900.0	51.8	48.2
Safe Schools Act of 1994	June 1994	1,000.0		-	49.6	54.4
Public Education Facilities	March 1996	3,000.0		3,000.0	61.9	38.1
Public Education	November 1998	6,700.0		6,700.0	62.4	37.6
		<u>\$ 19,150.0</u>		<u>\$ 17,600.0</u>		
Higher Education						
Community College Facilities	November 1972	\$ 160.0		\$ 160.0	56.9	43.1
Community College Facilities	June 1976	150.0		-	43.9	56.1
Higher Education Facilities	November 1986	400.0		400.0	59.7	40.3
Higher Education Facilities	November 1988	600.0		600.0	57.7	42.3
Higher Education Facilities	June 1990	450.0		450.0	55.0	45.0
Higher Education Facilities	November 1990	450.0		-	48.8	51.2
Higher Education Facilities	June 1992	900.0		900.0	50.8	49.2
Higher Education Facilities	June 1994	900.0		-	47.2	52.6
Higher Education Facilities	November 1998	2,500.0		2,500.0	62.4	37.6
		<u>\$ 6,510.0</u>		<u>\$ 5,010.0</u>		
Environmental Quality & Resources						
Recreational Lands	June 1974	\$ 250.0		\$ 250.0	59.9	40.1
Clean Water	June 1974	250.0		250.0	70.5	29.5
Safe Drinking Water	June 1976	175.0		175.0	62.6	37.4
State, Urban & Coastal Parks	November 1976	280.0		280.0	52.0	48.0
Clean Water and Water Conservation	June 1978	375.0		375.0	53.5	46.5
Parklands and Renewable Resource Investment	June 1980	495.0		-	47.0	53.0
Parklands Acquisition and Development	November 1980	285.0		285.0	51.7	48.3
Lake Tahoe Acquisition	November 1980	85.0		-	48.8	51.2
Lake Tahoe Acquisition	November 1982	85.0		85.0	52.9	47.1
Parks and Recreation	June 1984	370.0		370.0	63.2	36.8
Fish and Wildlife	June 1984	85.0		85.0	64.0	36.0
Clean Water (Sewer)	November 1984	325.0		325.0	75.9	27.1
Hazardous Substance Clean-up	November 1984	100.0		100.0	72.0	28.0
Safe Drinking Water	November 1984	75.0		75.0	73.5	26.5
Community Parklands	June 1986	100.0		100.0	67.3	32.7
Water Conservation/Quality	June 1986	150.0		150.0	74.1	25.9
Safe Drinking Water	November 1986	100.0		100.0	67.7	21.3
Wildlife, Coastal and Park Land Conservation	June 1988	776.0		776.0	65.2	34.8
Safe Drinking Water	November 1988	75.0		75.0	71.7	28.3
Clean Water and Water Reclamation	November 1988	65.0		65.0	64.4	35.6
Water Conservation	November 1988	60.0		60.0	62.4	37.6
Water Resources	November 1990	380.0		-	43.9	56.1
Park, Recreation, and Wildlife Enhancement	November 1990	437.0		-	47.3	52.7
Environment, Public Health	November 1990	300.0		-	36.1	63.9

2002 California's Five Year Infrastructure Plan

APPENDIX 2.2 (CONTINUED)

General Obligation Bond Ballot Proposals By Program Area					Statement of Vote (%)	
Program	Date	Proposed Amount (Millions)	Self-Liquidating	Total Approved (Millions)	For	Against
Forest Acquisition, Timber Harvesting	November 1990	742.0		-	47.2	52.8
Parklands, Historic Sites, Wildlife and Forest Conservation	June 1994	2,000.0		-	43.2	54.7
Safe, Clean, Reliable Water	November 1996	995.0		995.0	62.9	37.1
Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, Coastal Protect.	March 2000	2,100.0		2,100.0	63.2	36.8
Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection	March 2000	1,970.0		1,970.0	64.8	35.2
Water, Air, Parks, Coast Protection	March 2002	2,600.0		2,600.0	57.0	43.0
		<u>\$ 16,085.0</u>		<u>\$ 11,646.0</u>		
Vetrans Home Loans						
Veterans Home Loan						
Veterans Home Loan	June 1972	\$ 250.0	\$ 250.0	\$ 250.0	65.5	34.5
Veterans Home Loan	June 1972	350.0	350.0	350.0	72.3	27.7
Veterans Home Loan	June 1976	500.0	500.0	500.0	62.5	37.5
Veterans Home Loan	November 1978	500.0	500.0	500.0	62.3	37.7
Veterans Home Loan	June 1980	750.0	750.0	750.0	64.5	34.5
Veterans Home Loan	November 1982	450.0	450.0	450.0	67.1	32.9
Veterans Home Loan	November 1984	650.0	650.0	650.0	66.3	33.7
Veterans Home Loan	June 1986	850.0	850.0	850.0	75.6	24.4
Veterans Home Loan	June 1988	510.0	510.0	510.0	67.6	32.4
Veterans Home Loan	November 1990	400.0	400.0	400.0	59.1	41.0
Veterans Home Loan	November 1996	400.0	400.0	400.0	53.6	46.4
Veterans Home Loan	March 2000	50.0		50.0	62.3	37.7
Veterans Home Loan	November 2000	500.0	500.0	500.0	57.0	43.0
		<u>\$ 6,160.0</u>	<u>\$ 6,110.0</u>	<u>\$ 6,160.0</u>		
Housing						
Housing Finance						
First-Time Home Buyers	November 1976	\$ 500.0		-	43.0	57.0
Housing and Homeless	November 1982	200.0		\$ 200.0	53.8	46.2
Housing and Homeless	November 1988	300.0		300.0	58.2	41.8
Housing	June 1990	150.0		150.0	52.5	47.5
Housing	November 1990	125.0		-	44.5	55.5
California Housing and Jobs Investment	November 1993	185.0		-	42.2	57.8
		<u>\$ 1,460.0</u>		<u>\$ 650.0</u>		
Transportation						
Transportation	June 1988	\$ 1,000.0		-	49.9	50.1
Rail Transportation	June 1990	1,990.0		\$ 1,990.0	53.3	46.7
Passenger Rail and Clean Air	November 1992	1,000.0		-	48.1	51.9
Passenger Rail and Clean Air	June 1990	1,000.0		1,000.0	56.3	43.7
Passenger Rail and Clean Air	November 1994	1,000.0		-	34.9	65.1
		<u>\$ 5,990.0</u>		<u>\$ 2,990.0</u>		
Health Facilities						
Health Science Facilities	November 1972	\$ 155.9		\$ 155.9	60.0	40.0
		<u>\$ 155.9</u>		<u>\$ 155.9</u>		
Senior Centers						
Senior Citizens' Centers	November 1984	\$ 50.0		\$ 50.0	66.7	33.3
		<u>\$ 50.0</u>		<u>\$ 50.0</u>		
Libraries						
Library Construction and Renovation	November 1988	\$ 75.0		\$ 75.0	52.7	47.3
California Reading and Literacy Improvement and Public Library	March 2000	\$ 350.0		\$ 350.0	59.0	41.0
		<u>\$ 425.0</u>		<u>\$ 425.0</u>		
County Courthouses						
County Courthouse Facility Capital Expenditure	November 1990	\$ 200.0		-	26.5	73.5
		<u>\$ 200.0</u>		<u>-</u>		
Child Care Centers						
Child Care Facilities Financing	November 1990	\$ 30.0		-	47.6	52.4
		<u>\$ 30.0</u>		<u>-</u>		
Drug Enforcement						
Drug Enforcement	November 1990	\$ 740.0		-	28.3	71.7
		<u>\$ 740.0</u>		<u>-</u>		
Energy Conservation						
Residential Energy Conservation	November 1976	\$ 25.0		-	41.0	59.0
		<u>\$ 25.0</u>		<u>-</u>		
Voter Modernization						
Voter Modernization Act	March 2002	\$ 200.0		200.00	51.7	48.2
		<u>\$ 200.0</u>		<u>200.00</u>		
Total		\$ 67,662.9	\$ 6,110.0	\$ 51,773.9		

APPENDIX 2.3

Authorized and Outstanding General Obligation Bonds

As of January 1, 2002

(Thousands)

General Fund Bonds (Non-Self Liquidating)

	<u>Voter Authorization Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Bonds Outstanding</u>	<u>CP Program Authorized (a)</u>	<u>Unissued (b)</u>
California Earthquake Safety and Housing Rehabilitation Bond Act of 1988.....	6/7/1988	\$ 150,000	\$ 0	\$ n.a.	\$ 0
California Library Construction and Renovation Bond Act of 1988.....	11/8/1988	75,000	48,345	695	1,900
California Library Construction and Renovation Bond Act of 2000.....	3/7/2000	350,000	500	2,300	347,200
California Park and Recreational Facilities Act of 1984.....	6/5/1984	370,000	156,955	n.a.	1,100
California Parklands Act of 1980.....	11/4/1980	285,000	42,335	n.a.	0
California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1976.....	6/8/1976	175,000	50,365	n.a.	2,500
California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1984.....	11/6/1984	75,000	32,040	n.a.	0
California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1986.....	11/4/1986	100,000	66,250	n.a.	0
California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1988.....	11/8/1988	75,000	47,870	6,265	2,000
California Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Act of 1988.....	6/7/1988	776,000	456,905	n.a.	14,980
Class Size Reduction Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 1998 (Hi Ed).....	11/3/1998	2,500,000	680,635	814,570	993,000
Class Size Reduction Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 1998 (K-12).....	11/3/1998	6,700,000	4,954,405	1,547,300	0
Clean Air and Transportation Improvement Bond Act of 1990.....	6/5/1990	1,990,000	1,224,785	374,225	0
Clean Water and Water Conservation Bond Law of 1978.....	6/6/1978	375,000	54,240	n.a.	0
Clean Water and Water Reclamation Bond Law of 1988.....	11/8/1988	65,000	46,070	0	0
Clean Water Bond Law of 1970.....	11/3/1970	250,000	5,000	n.a.	0
Clean Water Bond Law of 1974.....	6/4/1974	250,000	10,225	n.a.	0
Clean Water Bond Law of 1984.....	11/6/1984	325,000	95,070	n.a.	0
Community Parklands Act of 1986.....	6/3/1986	100,000	49,155	n.a.	0
County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Youth Facility Bond Act of 1988.....	11/8/1988	500,000	301,440	0	0
County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure Bond Act of 1986.....	6/3/1986	495,000	251,420	n.a.	0
County Jail Capital Expenditure Bond Act of 1981.....	11/2/1982	280,000	78,375	n.a.	0
County Jail Capital Expenditure Bond Act of 1984.....	6/5/1984	250,000	72,000	n.a.	0
Earthquake Safety and Public Buildings Rehabilitation Bond Act of 1990.....	6/5/1990	300,000	168,010	102,000	0
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Act of 1984.....	6/5/1984	85,000	32,305	n.a.	3,000
Hazardous Substance Cleanup Bond Act of 1984.....	11/6/1984	100,000	10,000	n.a.	0
Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of 1986.....	11/4/1986	400,000	163,500	n.a.	0
Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of 1988.....	11/8/1988	600,000	291,020	3,805	7,000
Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of June 1990.....	6/5/1990	450,000	249,415	5,000	0
Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of June 1992.....	6/2/1992	900,000	655,630	16,110	0
Housing and Homeless Bond Act of 1988.....	11/8/1988	300,000	0	n.a.	0
Housing and Homeless Bond Act of 1990.....	6/5/1990	150,000	6,440	n.a.	0
Lake Tahoe Acquisitions Bond Act.....	8/2/1982	85,000	34,550	n.a.	0

2002 California's Five Year Infrastructure Plan

APPENDIX 2.3 (CONTINUED)

Authorized and Outstanding General Obligation Bonds (Continued)

	Voter Authorization		Bonds		CP Program		Unissued (b)
	Date	Amount	Outstanding	Authorized (a)	Authorized (a)	Unissued (b)	
New Prison Construction Bond Act of 1981.....	6/8/1982	\$ 495,000	\$ 86,250	\$	n.a.	\$	0
New Prison Construction Bond Act of 1984.....	6/5/1984	300,000	62,500		n.a.		0
New Prison Construction Bond Act of 1986.....	11/4/1986	500,000	219,690		n.a.		1,500
New Prison Construction Bond Act of 1988.....	11/8/1988	817,000	399,415		3,860		8,400
New Prison Construction Bond Act of 1990.....	6/5/1990	450,000	241,260		8,100		0
Passenger Rail and Clean Air Bond Act of 1990.....	6/5/1990	1,000,000	599,510		13,900		0
Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 1996.....	3/26/1996	3,000,000	2,515,425		135,485		8,700
1988 School Facilities Bond Act.....	11/8/1988	800,000	410,860		7,000		0
1990 School Facilities Bond Act.....	6/5/1990	800,000	438,345		3,745		0
1992 School Facilities Bond Act.....	11/3/1992	900,000	607,403		12,094		0
Safe, Clean Reliable Water Supply Act of 1996.....	11/5/1996	995,000	318,090		143,200		511,800
Safe Drinking Water Bond Act of 2000.....	3/7/2000	1,970,000	77,000		247,200		1,645,800
Safe Neighborhood Parks Bond Act of 2000.....	3/7/2000	2,100,000	238,500		348,500		1,513,000
School Building and Earthquake Bond Act of 1974.....	11/5/1974	40,000	33,325		n.a.		0
School Facilities Bond Act of 1988.....	6/7/1988	800,000	366,840		n.a.		0
School Facilities Bond Act of 1990.....	11/6/1990	800,000	473,560		3,500		0
School Facilities Bond Act of 1992.....	6/2/1992	1,900,000	1,209,455		31,400		0
Seismic Retrofit Bond Act of 1996.....	3/26/1996	2,000,000	1,200,710		678,645		0
Senior Center Bond Act of 1984.....	11/6/1984	50,000	12,250		n.a.		0
State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bonds.....	6/4/1974	250,000	1,115		n.a.		0
State School Building Lease-Purchase Bond Law of 1982.....	11/2/1982	500,000	59,380		n.a.		0
State School Building Lease-Purchase Bond Law of 1984.....	11/6/1984	450,000	147,500		n.a.		0
State School Building Lease-Purchase Bond Law of 1986.....	11/4/1986	800,000	346,800		n.a.		0
State, Urban, and Coastal Park Bond Act of 1976.....	11/2/1976	280,000	17,400		n.a.		0
Veterans' Homes Bond Act of 2000.....	3/7/2000	50,000	0		0		50,000
Water Conservation and Water Quality Bond Law of 1986.....	6/3/1986	150,000	77,845		n.a.		27,600
Water Conservation Bond Law of 1988.....	11/8/1988	60,000	32,920		12,935		3,000
Total General Fund Bonds.....		\$ 42,138,000	\$ 20,528,603	\$	\$ 4,521,834	\$	\$ 5,142,480
ENTERPRISE FUND BONDS (Self Liquidating)							
California Water Resources Development Bond Act of 1959.....	11/8/1960	\$ 1,750,000	\$ 880,600	\$	n.a.	\$	\$ 167,600
Veterans Bonds.....	(c)	5,010,000	2,377,030		36,635		105,585
Total Enterprise Fund Bonds.....		\$ 6,760,000	\$ 3,257,630	\$	\$ 36,635	\$	\$ 273,185
TOTAL GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS.....		\$ 48,898,000	\$ 23,786,233	\$	\$ 4,558,469	\$	\$ 5,415,665

(a) Total commercial paper authorized to be issued by the respective Finance Committees. Of this total \$723,980,000 is outstanding as of January 1, 2002.

Pursuant to terms of the Finance Committee resolutions, no more than \$1.5 billion of commercial paper can be outstanding at any one time.

Bond acts marked "n.a." are not legally permitted to utilize commercial paper, or all bonds were issued before the commercial paper program began.

(b) Treats full commercial paper authorization as issued; see footnote (a).

(c) Various dates.

SOURCE: State of California, Office of the Treasurer.

APPENDIX 2.4

**State Public Works Board and
Other Lease-Purchase Financing
Outstanding Issues**

January 1, 2002

<u>Name of Issue</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>
General Fund Supported Issues:	
State Public Works Board	
California Community Colleges	\$ 589,805,000
Department of the Youth Authority.....	12,640,000
Department of Corrections *.....	2,357,426,947
Energy Efficiency Program (Various State Agencies) (a)	98,310,000
Regents of the University of California * (b)	1,018,002,694
Trustees of the California State University.....	642,710,000
Various State Office Buildings.....	572,290,000
Total State Public Works Board Issues.....	\$ 5,291,184,641
Total Other State Building Lease Purchase Issues (c)	\$ 939,870,000
Total General Fund Supported Issues.....	\$ 6,231,054,641
Special Fund Supported Issues:	
East Bay State Building Authority Certificates of Participation (State of California Department of Transportation) *.....	\$ 75,258,050
San Bernardino Joint Powers Financing Authority (State of California Department of Transportation).....	57,205,000
San Francisco State Building Authority (State of California Department of General Services Lease) (d)	44,360,000
Total Special Fund Supported Issues.....	\$ 176,823,050
TOTAL	\$ 6,407,877,691

* Includes the initial value of capital appreciation bonds rather than the accreted value.

(a) This program is self-liquidating based on energy cost savings.

(b) The Regents' obligations to the State Public Works Board are payable from lawfully available funds of The Regents which are held in The Regents' treasury funds and are separate from the State General Fund. A portion of The Regents' annual budget is derived from General Fund appropriations.

(c) Includes \$191,435,000 Sacramento City Financing Authority Lease Revenue Bonds State of California - Cal EPA Building, 1998 Series A, which are supported by lease rentals from the California Environmental Protection Agency; these rental payments are subject to annual appropriation by the State Legislature.

(d) The sole tenant is the California Public Utilities Commission.

SOURCE: State of California, Office of the Treasurer.

APPENDIX 2.5

Authorized but Unissued Lease-Revenue Bonds

	Auth/Unissued 1/1/2002
State Public Works Board (SPWB)	
University of California:	
UC Teaching Hospital Seismic Pgm	600,000,000
UCSF- Fresno Medical Center	26,000,000
UCD Mind Institute Facility	30,000,000
UC Merced Sci/Engineering/Libr/Info Tech Centers	158,558,000
UC Riverside Heckmann International Cntr	10,000,000
Total UC	824,558,000
Department of Corrections:	
Ten Segregation Housing Units	79,821,000
Delano II State Prison	311,500,000
Men's Colony, SLO, Waste Wtr Treatment	25,627,000
Total Corrections	416,948,000
Department of Youth Authority:	
Various Institution Facility Projects (2 projects)	4,670,000
Department of Forestry and Fire Protections	
Various Forestry Projects (10 projects)	22,516,000
State Buildings:	
DGS, Long Beach State Office Building	75,000,000
DGS, San Diego State Office Bldg, Suburban	45,000,000
Butterfield State Office Bldg (FTB III)	211,000,000
Capital Area East End Complex	380,991,000
Mental Health, Patton Bldg Improvements	7,784,000
Mental Health, Sexually Violent Predator Fac	365,312,000
Corrections Headquarters	160,000,000
Teale Data Center	47,000,000
Ca Conservation Corps Camarillo Satelite	10,865,000
Food & Agiculture, 2 Inspection Stations	16,492,000
State Office Bldg's 8 & 10 Renovation	2,891,000
DHS Richmond Lab Office Bldg, ph III	2,183,000
Capital Area West End Complex	391,000,000
Total State Buildings	1,715,518,000
Energy Efficiency Revenue Bonds	264,085,000
Total SPWB	3,248,295,000
Joint Powers Authority (JPA)	
San Diego State Office Facility, Downtown	81,000,000
Total JPA	81,000,000
Total Lease Revenue Bonds	3,329,295,000

APPENDIX 3.1

Proposition 40

This Appendix is a summary of the Governor's Expenditure Plan for Proposition 40. The numbers in parentheses reflect the infrastructure components that are included in this Report. (Dollars in Thousands)

Public Resources v Codev	General Purposev	Administering v Departmentv	total v Allocationv	total Available v for Projects*v	2002-03	2003-04v	2004-05v	2005-06v	2006-07v	total Proposed for Projectsv
5096.620-625k	Grants to local entities including population, competitive and those specifically identified in the bond act.k	Parks and Recreationk	832,500k	757,575k	38,675k	469,560k	249,340k			757,575k
5096.615k	Acquisition and development of State Park System.k	Parks and Recreationk	225,000k	204,750k	65,500k (55,500)	51,410k (51,410)	39,581k (39,581)	32,402k (32,402)	15,857k (15,857)	204,750k (194,750)
5096.650k	Acquisition, development, rehabilitation, restoration, and protection of habitat, land and water.k	Wildlife Conservation Boardk	300,000k	273,000k	81,000k (81,000)	78,500k (78,500)	78,500k (78,500)	34,000k (34,000)	1,000k (1,000)	273,000k (273,000)
		State Coastal Conservancyk	200,000k	182,000k	140,000k (140,000)	22,000k (22,000)	20,000k (20,000)			182,000k (182,000)
		San Francisco Bay Conservancy within the State Coastal Conservancyk	40,000k	36,400k	20,000k (20,000)	6,000k (6,000)	5,000k (5,000)	5,400k (5,400)		36,400k (36,400)
		Tahoe Conservancyk	40,000k	36,400k	12,400k (12,400)	12,000k (12,000)	12,000k (12,000)	12,000k (12,000)		36,400k (36,400)
		Santa Monica Mountainsk	40,000k	36,400k	12,000k (12,000)	12,000k (12,000)	12,400k (12,400)			36,400k (36,400)
		Coachella Valley Mountainsk	20,000k	18,200k	8,000k (8,000)	8,000k (8,000)	2,200k (2,200)			18,200k (18,200)
		San Joaquin Riverk	25,000k	22,750k	2,500k (2,500)	8,500k (8,500)	11,000k (11,000)	750k (750)		22,750k (22,750)
		San Gabriel/Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountainsk	40,000k	36,400k	18,000k (18,000)	6,200k (6,200)	6,100k (6,100)	6,100k (6,100)		36,400k (36,400)
		Baldwin Hillisk	40,000k	36,400k	15,000k (15,000)	7,200k (7,200)	7,100k (7,100)	7,100k (7,100)		36,400k (36,400)

APPENDIX 3.1 (CONTINUED)

Public Resources v Codev	General Purposev	Administering v Departmentv	total v Allocationv for Projects~v	total Available v	2002-03	2003-04v	2004-05v	2005-06v	2006-07v	total Proposed for Projects
5096.650R	Acquisition and development of river parkways and for protecting urban streams including projects specifically identified in the bond act.	Resources AgencyR	75,000R	68,250R	63,700R	4,550R				68,250R
5096.650R	Clean beaches, watershed protection and water quality projects: R		300,000R	270,000R						
		State Water Resources Control BoardR			96,000R	76,000				172,000
		State Coastal ConservancyR			39,400 (39,400)	7,000 (7,000)	4,000R (4,000)	4,000R (4,000)		54,400 (54,400)
		Forestry and Fire ProtectionR			1,000R	1,000				2,000
		Fish and GameR			7,000R	7,000R	7,000R			21,000
		Water ResourcesR			20,600R					20,600R
5096.650R	Projects that reduce air pollution in state and local recreation areas.R	Air Resources BoardR	50,000R	45,500R	9,100R	9,100R	9,100R	9,100R	9,100R	45,500R
5096.650R	Acquisition and development of land and water, and local conservation corp projects.R	Conservation CorpsR	20,000R	18,200R	4,000R	5,100R	5,100R	2,750R	1,250R	18,200R
5096.650R	Grants for agricultural and grazing land preservation including oak woodlands and grasslands.	Resources AgencyR	75,000R	68,250R	9,750R	20,450R	16,950R	10,700R	10,400R	68,250R
5096.650R	Urban forestry grants.R	Forestry and Fire ProtectionR	10,000R	9,100R			3,100R	3,100R	2,900R	9,100R
5096.652R	Acquisition, restoration, preservation and interpretation of state and local cultural and historical resources including projects specifically designated in the bond act.R	Parks and RecreationR	267,500R	243,425R	141,125R (26,000)	52,000R	50,300R			243,425R (26,000)
	GRAND TOTALR		2,600,000R	2,363,000R	792,350R (417,400)	863,970R (219,210)	538,771R (197,881)	127,402R (107,752)	40,507R (16,857)	2,363,000R (953,100)

*Excludes project management, audits, and bond issuance costs.

APPENDIX 4.1

**Debt Service Ratio
Existing Authorization
General Obligation and Lease Revenue Bonds
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Year	General Fund Revenues	Total Debt Service	Debt Service % of GF Rev
1989-90	\$38,750,000	\$715,000	1.85%
1990-91	\$38,214,000	\$991,000	2.59%
1991-92	\$42,026,000	\$1,405,200	3.34%
1992-93	\$40,946,000	\$1,687,300	4.12%
1993-94	\$40,095,000	\$1,662,700	4.15%
1994-95	\$42,710,000	\$2,304,900	5.40%
1995-96	\$46,296,000	\$2,394,000	5.17%
1996-97	\$49,220,000	\$2,328,200	4.73%
1997-98	\$54,645,000	\$2,345,800	4.29%
1998-99	\$58,615,000	\$2,486,000	4.24%
1999-00	\$71,932,000	\$2,693,066	3.74%
2000-01	\$71,428,000	\$2,891,666	4.05%
2001-02	\$75,583,000	\$3,063,138	4.05%
2002-03	\$77,805,000	\$3,338,528	4.29%
2003-04	\$80,621,000	\$3,305,670	4.10%
2004-05	\$87,585,000	\$3,357,616	3.83%
2005-06	\$93,155,000	\$3,331,886	3.58%
2006-07	\$99,045,000	\$3,244,214	3.28%
2007-08	\$105,324,000	\$3,275,479	3.11%
2008-09	\$111,988,000	\$3,328,555	2.97%
2009-10	\$119,066,000	\$3,288,538	2.76%
2010-11	\$127,616,000	\$3,211,892	2.52%
2011-12	\$136,708,000	\$2,922,527	2.14%

APPENDIX 4.2

Debt Service Ratio Existing and Proposed Authorization General Obligation and Lease Revenue Bonds (dollars in thousands)

Year	General Fund Revenues	Total Debt Service	Debt Service % of GF Rev
1989-90	\$38,750,000	\$715,000	1.85%
1990-91	\$38,214,000	\$991,000	2.59%
1991-92	\$42,026,000	\$1,405,200	3.34%
1992-93	\$40,946,000	\$1,687,300	4.12%
1993-94	\$40,095,000	\$1,662,700	4.15%
1994-95	\$42,710,000	\$2,304,900	5.40%
1995-96	\$46,296,000	\$2,394,000	5.17%
1996-97	\$49,220,000	\$2,328,200	4.73%
1997-98	\$54,645,000	\$2,345,800	4.29%
1998-99	\$58,615,000	\$2,587,000	4.41%
1999-00	\$71,932,000	\$2,699,566	3.75%
2000-01	\$71,428,000	\$2,891,666	4.05%
2001-02	\$75,583,000	\$3,063,138	4.05%
2002-03	\$77,805,000	\$3,455,623	4.44%
2003-04	\$80,621,000	\$3,738,122	4.64%
2004-05	\$87,585,000	\$4,006,393	4.57%
2005-06	\$93,155,000	\$4,359,246	4.68%
2006-07	\$99,045,000	\$4,610,447	4.65%
2007-08	\$105,324,000	\$5,207,097	4.94%
2008-09	\$111,988,000	\$5,705,663	5.09%
2009-10	\$119,066,000	\$6,082,930	5.11%
2010-11	\$127,616,000	\$6,239,658	4.89%
2011-12	\$136,708,000	\$6,099,877	4.46%

APPENDIX 5.1

Major Program Categories

Categories for Existing¹ Infrastructure

1. **Critical Infrastructure Deficiencies.** Condition of existing facilities impairs program delivery or results in an unsafe environment. Such projects would correct conditions that significantly limit the efficiency and effectiveness of program delivery. Also included would be projects that correct code deficiencies that pose a hazard to employees, client populations, or the public, such as compliance with Fire Marshal regulations, flood control projects, seismic projects, and health related issues such as asbestos abatement and lead removal.
2. **Facility/Infrastructure Modernization.** Building is structurally sound but modernization of facility will result in an upgrade or betterment that will enable or enhance program delivery. Such projects could include lighting, HVAC, utilities (sewer, water, electrical) and remodeling of interior space to increase efficiency.
3. **Workload Space Deficiencies.** Additional space required to serve existing programs because of increased workload (not based on enrollment, caseload or population). Specified types of space within this category include offices, storage, laboratories, classrooms, field offices.
4. **Enrollment/Caseload/Population (E/C/P).** Changes to E/C/P estimates resulting in a reduction or increase in the amount of existing space needed or a change in the use of existing space.
5. **Environmental Restoration.** Land restoration or modification for environmental purposes. Examples include wetlands restoration for habitat purposes.
6. **Program Delivery Changes.** Modifications to existing facilities necessitated by authorized changes to existing programs or newly required programs.

Categories for New¹ Facilities/Infrastructure

7. **Workload Space Deficiencies.** Additional space required to serve existing programs because of increased workload (not based on enrollment, caseload or population). Specified types of space within this category include offices, storage, laboratories, classrooms, field offices.
8. **Environmental Acquisitions and Restoration.** Land acquisitions and restoration of newly acquired land for the improvement or protection of wildlife habitat.
9. **Public Access and Recreation.** Acquisitions or projects to facilitate or allow public access to state resources and landholdings, such as coastal and park acquisitions as well as development of access points to beaches for recreation or for open space preservation.
10. **Enrollment/Caseload/Population (E/C/P).** Changes to E/C/P estimates resulting in the need for additional space.
11. **Program Delivery Changes.** New facility needs resulting from authorized changes to existing program delivery systems.

¹ The requested and recommended funding charts in Section Four of this report combine existing and new program categories of the same title. See Section Five for detailed Program Category information.

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